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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Executive's Views and Recommendations.

An Increase of Naval Force on the Great Lakes.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY

The Constitutional Abolishment of Slavery Recommended.

The War to Cease when Those who Began it Lay Down Their Arms.

Attempts to Negotiate with the Rebel Leaders Declared Useless.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the River San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties, which for a moment excited some political apprehension and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adapation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late Joint Commission for the settlemet of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries; and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics. And, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, in 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave-trade, than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe by the way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good-will and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to coöperate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern Coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last.

An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion, which has so long been flagrant in China, has at last been suppressed, with the coöperating good offices of this Government, and of the other Western commercial States. The judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative requisition to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting, with hearty good will, the conventional laws which regulate commerce and social intercourse among Western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western Powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to them and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the Maritime Powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the Maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the Northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their Governments. Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports, which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward the United States, but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial Government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation.

It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part, by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue. Although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation, the receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: Receipts, $884,076,646 77; disbursements, $865,234,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842,558 71. Of the receipts, there were derived from customs $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,333 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448 10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $60,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558 71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fida purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities to the amount limited most desirable to any person of small means, who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors, as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of $3,995,079 33. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people.

On the 25th day of November, 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank-note circulation not secured by the Government; that the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last Annual Message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaux of the War Department during the last year.

It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force. The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and 510,396 tons being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amounts to $14,396,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported. The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $238,647,262 35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy-yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature of our ships, to which reference was made in my last Annual Message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prize on our inland waters.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice-Admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-office Department.

The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1854, amounted to $12,468,253 78, and the expenditures to $12,644,786 20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,652 42.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which, at first glance, would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed, in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

The territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance, and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation as intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroads, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the thirtieth of September last, was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007 21, against $136,077 95 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States, by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the central point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacremento, eastward, to the great bend of Mucker River in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnebar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative.

It is believed that the products of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last Annual Message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress at its last Session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the nation. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted, or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered.

There have been added to the Pension Rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the Army Pension Rolls, and 248 on the Navy Rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,443, and of navy pensioners, 793.

At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war continues. Since the last Annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri, Keutncky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year, is General SHERMAN'S attempted march of three hundred miles directly through an insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it cannot here be indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of molding society for durability in the Union, although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction more extensively, thought less definite in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee should not be overlooked.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course, the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered. Their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable; and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States, to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket (so called,) but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause. The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources. That of living men—while it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and caused mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving the fallen have been so few. While Corps and Divisions and Regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now against 4,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,398,211, to which is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860—thus swelling the aggregate to 4,075,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,751. A table is appended showing particulars. To this, again, should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago; while thousands, white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines—so much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true; the important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men.

COMPARATIVE VOTE—1860 AND 1864.

	1860.	1864.
Kentucky	146,216	*91,300
Maine	97,918	115,141
Maryland	92,502	72,703
Massachusetts	169,533	175,487
Michigan	154,747	162,413
Minnesota	34,799	42,534
Missouri	165,538	*90,000
New-Hampshire	65,953	69,111
New-Jersey	121,125	128,680
New-York	675,156	730,664
Ohio	442,441	470,745
Oregon	14,410	†14,410
Pennsylvania	476,442	572,697
Rhode Island	19,931	22,187
Vermont	42,844	55,811
West Virginia	46,195	33,874
Wisconsin	152,180	148,513
Total	3,870,222	3,982,011
Kansas	17,234	
Nevada	16,528—	33,762
Total		4,015,773

*Nearly. †Estimated.

Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten; either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessary true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come, probably will come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to reënslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

In presenting to Congress his annual report on the state of the finances, in obedience to the requirements of law, the Secretery of the Treasury feels that, while there is no occasion to distrust the ability of the people of the United States to bear the great and increasing burdens imposed upon them by the arduous and prolonged struggle for national existence in which they are engaged, there is nevertheless much in the financial condition of the Government which requires careful and anxious consideration. Among the serious duties devolved upon him, the Secretary recognizes a full and clear exposition of that condition as first in importance, in order that the wisdom of Congress may provide a remedy for existing evils, and guard against the recurrence of similar evils in the future. The Secretary's assumption of office was so nearly coincident with the commencement of the present fiscal year, that he would be naturally impelled to begin by stating the exact condition of the Treasury upon that day. Before proceeding to do so, however, a brief review of the financial measures adopted since the outbreak of the rebellion, and of their operation and effect, may not be without value in endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions with regard to the future.

On the fourth day of March, A. D., 1861, the national debt was comparatively so inconsiderable as hardly to deserve the name. Accustomed to a degree of prosperity heretofore unexampled in the history of nations, the people of the United States had grown rich and powerful without being conscious of national burdens, and equally unconscious of their own vast and increasing ability to sustain a weight which, could it have been anticipated, might have seemed altogether beyond their strength. Unaccustomed for a long course of years to great national efforts, it was fortunate that their power of endurance should be tested only by degrees, as the struggle which Providence had prepared for them, developed its vast proportions and the necessity of great and long-continued effort becoming apparent. Had it been then foreseen that what was believed to be a contest for months was to be continued for years, and that hundreds of millions of public debt would be swollen into thousands of millions before the close of that contest, it may well be doubted whether ignorant as they were of their own immense resources, the people might not have shrunk appalled from an undertaking, which contemplated a sacrifice so far exceeding all former experience.

In his first report to Congress, made on the 4th day of July, 1861, my predecessor estimated the whole amount required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, at $318,519,581 87. To meet this anticipated expenditure, Congress, by an act approved July 17, 1861, authorized a loan of $270,000,000, which with the ordinary revenues was considered an ample provision for the exigencies of the year. By an act approved Aug. 5, 1861, Congress further authorized a direct tax of $20,000,000 and a direct tax of 3 per centum on the excess of all incomes over $800 per annum. It was not anticipated, however, that any revenue derived from these last-mentioned sources would be available within the year. Experience proved that the estimate of the Secretary, though founded on what seemed to be reliable data, was altogether inadequate, and in his report of Dec. 9, 1861, he was compelled to ask Congress to provide for a probable deficiency of $213,904,427 62. In the same report he estimated the expenditures of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1862, at $475,331,245 51; on the 30th of December, 1861, and soon afterward, most of the State banks suspended specie payments. In view of this condition of affairs, and of the large appropriations called for to meet the public wants, Congress passed various laws, which need only be alluded to. It had become manifest that while much the largest portion of the amount required must be provided by loans in some form, resort must be had to a wider and more stringent taxation in order to preserve the credit of the Government. Accordingly, the Act of July 1, 1862, called the Internal Revenue Law, was passed, providing for a levy of duties on various domestic manufactures, upon trades and occupations, and also providing a system of stamp, income and other duties. This important measure, it was hoped, would, in connection with the duties on imports and the sums derived from their sources, furnish such a proportion of the revenue needed, as would place the national credit upon a stable foundation. Through the evidence thus afforded of a readiness to impose on the present a reasonable show of public burdens, leaving to the future no more than in justice it ought to bear. If these hopes were not realized the disappointment was, perhaps, imputable, in a great degree, to the facts, that the system adopted was one to which the people had not been accustomed; that the machinery was complicated; the officers who went to execute inexperienced; and that sufficient allowance was not made for the important element of time which alone can give to any such system the requisite efficiency.

With a like view to increase the revenue and to sustain our own industry under the burden imposed by the internal revenue law, Congress, by an act approved July 14, 1862, largely increased the duties on imports.

It was justly believed that these measures could hardly fail to inspire confidence in the ability and purpose of the Nation to meet all its obligations in the present and the future.

The necessities of the Treasury were, however, immediate. To raise money in large amounts by taxation, and even by loans, requires more time than can always be afforded, with large armies in the field and great navies afloat.

The demands of war are imperative, and cannot await the slow process of financial negotiations, to meet a demand thus urgent.

Congress, by acts of Feb. 25 and July 18, 1862, saw fit to authorize the emission of United States notes to the amount, including $60,000,000 of Treasury notes previously authorized, which were to be redeemed and canceled, of $300,000,000, as a substitute for coin—declaring them a legal tender for debts, public and private, and clothing them with all the requisites of currency.

These notes were convertible at the will of the holder into bonds of the United States, paying interest at six per centum semi-annually, in coin, to secure which the revenue from customs, also payable in coin, was specifically pledged. The same act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, increased subsequently to $511,000,000, redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date.

Notwithstanding the ample provision supposed to be made by Congress for the expenditures of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1863, the report of the Secretary submitted on the 4th of December, 1864, showed a deficiency for the current year of $276,912,517 66, while the estimated amount of expenditure over receipts from ordinary sources, for the succeeding year, was $622,388,186 56. To provide for the aggregate of these amounts, Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1863, authorized a loan of $300,000,000 for the then current, and of $600,000,000 for the then next fiscal year. By the second section of the same act, the Secretary was authorized to issue, as a part of said loan, $400,000,000 in amount of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, payable in lawful money, which notes, payable at periods expressed on their face, might be made a legal tender at their face value. By the third section, $150,000,000 of United States notes of a like character with those previously issued under the provisions of former acts, were authorized as a part of said loan.

It will be seen that by the several acts of Congress referred to, Government paper, as a substitute for coin, under the respective designations of United States notes and Treasury notes might be issued to the amount of $850,000,000, viz: United States Treasury notes, not bearing interest, to the amount of $450,000,000, out of which $50,000,000 were to be held in reserve for the redemption of temporary deposits, and to be replaced as soon as possible, thus leaving the whole amount intended for circulation but $400,000,000, and $400,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing interest, and which it was hoped and believed would not remain in circulation, as they could be made legal tender only for their face value without interest.

In the preceding enumeration of the several acts passed by Congress, with a view to provide the large means required to meet annual expenditures to a period including the fiscal year of 1864, no reference has been made to the usual auxiliary measures designed to meet the exigencies of the hour, but neither enlarging nor diminishing the amount required, and serving no other purpose than a mere temporary resource.

Of such was the Act of March 1, 1862, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness, payable one year or less after date, with six per cent. interest, and the several acts authorizing the Secretary to receive deposits at the Treasury for a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid at ten days' notice.

Of a somewhat similar character, from its necessarily limited amount, is the fractional currency authorized by the fourth section of the Act of March 3, 1863.

The object of the Secretary in calling attention to these various acts of Congress in connection with the estimates of his predecessor is to show:

First—The utter impossibility, in times like the present, of ascertaining, with any degree of certainty, the prospective demands upon the Treasury. Estimates on the most liberal scale may be, as they have been, found inadequate. Hence arise large def-

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 2, 1864.

SIR: The postal revenues for the year ending the 30th June last were $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures of this department during the same period were $12,644 786 20, showing an excess of the latter of $206,532 42. The accompanying table, No. 1, (see Appendix,) exhibits the annual postal revenues and expenditures from 1854 to 1864, from which it will be seen that the average annual receipts of this department from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, were $8,745 282 62, and the average annual expenditures for the same period were $14,482,008 44, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,725 82; and the average annual receipts from 1862 to 1864, inclusive, were $10,871,530 97, and the expenditures $11,694,785 72, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $823,254 75.

The excess of receipts in 1864, over 1861, the first year of the rebellion, was $4,088,957 38.

Although the proportion of receipts as against the expenditures has, doubtless, been increased on account of the suspension of the postal service in the insurrectionary States, the above exhibit furnishes the evidence of an improving financial condition of the department, highly creditable to the administration of my immediate predecessor.

The estimate of expenditure for 1864 was fixed at $13,000,000, in which was included the sum of $1,000,000, specially appropriated for the overland mail service, being $355,213 80 more than the amount actually expended.

On the other hand, the revenues of 1864 were estimated at an increase of five per centum on those of 1862, making $8,714,000, while they actually reached $12,438,253 78, or $3,724,253 73 more than the estimate. This increase equals 42⅝ per cent.

The increase of expenditures in 1864, compared with those of 1863, is 11⅝ per centum, and the increase in the revenues for the same year 11⅜ per cent.

This exhibit promises an increase of the revenues for 1865 over the estimate submitted in the report of last year.

Estimates for 1866:

The expenditure of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, (see table No. 2,) are estimated at........	$14,098,500 00
The gross revenue for the year 1866, including foreign postage and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of six per centum on the revenue of 1864, making..............	13,184,547 79
Estimated deficiency of revenue compared with estimated expenditures..	913,952 21
From this sum must be deducted the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the department for carrying free mail matter, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851..............................	700,000 00
By which the estimated deficiency is reduced to..............................	213,952 21

The grants for the transportation of free mail matter for the last two fiscal years have not been expended. Assuming that the amount of $700,000 for the last year is still available, no appropriation for any deficiency in the revenue will be required.

In making the estimate of probable expenditures for 1866, the amounts actually expended under the several heads during the past fiscal year have been taken as a basis; but an increase in several of the items named has become necessary, particularly in the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, the estimated cost of the latter being increased $140,000 per annum, according to the terms of a new contract elsewhere referred to in this report.

The whole number of drafts and warrants issued during the year to creditors of the department, in payment of balances reported to be due by the Auditor, was 16,608. The warrants were drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, five assistant treasurers and seven designated depositaries—and the drafts on sixty-five post-office depositories, and on the Postmasters at three hundred and sixty-one draft offices. Of the above-named post-office depositories, forty-five were established on January 1, 1864.

About 80 per cent. of the net revenue of the department for the year, or $7,083,179 81, was concentrated in the hands of the above-named depositaries and at draft offices. Of this amount, $5,327,761 was disbursed during the year, leaving subject to draft on July 1, 1864, $1,755,418 81.

The remainder of the revenue was collected by means of orders issued by the Auditor on postmasters at collection offices, and through payments made by postmasters to special mail carriers and mail messengers.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of $10,177,327; 26,644,300 stamped envelopes, amounting to $765,512 50, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to $31,490, were issued. The total value of these issues was $10,974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, ($10,338,760,) shows an increase of $635,569 50, or about 6⅛ per cent. The value of the stamps and stamped envelopes sold, was $10,776,589 58, and the amount used in the prepayment of postage was $9,878,155 61.

Notwithstanding this enormous issue, the losses of stamps in the mails amounted only to $1,206, and of envelopes to $31 80. This result may be in part attributed to the system of registering each package of stamps and envelopes mailed, and to the fact that route agents and postmasters at separating offices are also instructed to keep a record of all such packages passing through their offices. During the year 1859, (the year immediately preceding the adoption of this system of registration,) the value of postage stamps issued amounted to $5,279,405, whilst the losses in transmission during the last six months of that period were $4,373. Since that time the losses have decreased, although the issue has increased about 92⅜ per cent.

The number of packages of stamps sent out during the year was 58,500, of stamped envelopes 18,688, and the claims allowed for deficiencies in the number of stamps amounted to only $29, and in the stamped envelopes 80 cents, showing great care on the part of those intrusted with this branch of the business.

Postage stamps are regularly supplied to the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, through special agents of the department located at or near the headquarters of each. Since the inauguration of this practice—about the first of July last—the agent stationed at City Point, Virginia, has sold stamps amounting to $29,773 96, and the agent of the army at Chattanooga $5,210.

During the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the relief of the contractor for furnishing the department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers; under the provisions of which the existing contract expired on September 11, 1864, when a conditional contract was made, to expire December 31, 1864, at an advanced rate for stamps and envelopes.

After the award of the contract above referred to, the department and the contractor received a protest from a party in New-York claiming to be the patentee of newspaper wrappers, with notice that he should assert his rights. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous advance in the contract price of the article, the department decided to discontinue the issue for the present.

Notwithstanding the advance of every article used in the manufacture of stamps, and the large increase in the number required by the department, the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, have fulfilled, in a satisfactory manner, all their obligations. It is due to these contractors to add that they receive for postage stamps but twelve cents per thousand, whilst the contractors for internal revenue stamps receive thirty-three cents per thousand.

Seven temporary clerks have been employed for several years, who are paid out of the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, as they constitute a portion of the necessary force of the department, I suggest the propriety of providing for them by law.

CONTRACTS.

Table A (No. 5) exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last, in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 6,083 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,953. The length of these routes was 139,173 miles, and the service as follows, viz:

Railroad, 22,616 miles; steamboat, 7,278 miles; "celerity, certainty and security," 109,278 miles—costing $5,818,469, divided as follows, viz.: Railroad, 23,301,942 miles of transportation at $2,567,044, about 11 cents a mile; steamboat, 2,112,134 at $253,274, about 12 cents a mile; "celerity, certainty and security," 30,901,281 at $2,998,151, about 9 7-10 cents a mile.

The length of routes was decreased 425 miles, while there was an increase in the annual transportation of 89,342 miles, and in the cost of $77,893.

The aggregate compensation of route agents, local agents, mail-messengers, baggage-masters in charge of express mails, and agents employed on steamers conveying mails to Southern ports, was $546,753 48, which, added to the cost of service in operation on 30th June, 1864, ($5,818,469) makes the total cost of mail transportation at that date $6,365,222 48.

The contract term for the middle section, comprising the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, expired on the 30th of June last, and the new term commenced on the 1st of July following. The service under these lettings, for the first quarter of the contract, ended Sept. 30, 1864, is exhibited by the annexed statement, viz:

	Miles.	Miles of annual transportation.	Cost.
Railroad..............	7,492	7,334,701	$932,349
Steamboat..............	392	218,088	17,735
"Celerity, certainty, and security........	21,193	6,845,996	407,071

Notwithstanding an express provision of law, (section 29 of act of July 2, 1836,) which provides "that no person whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted, shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department," but few of the railroad companies engaged in carrying mails are under contract; and the practice of recognizing their service from quarter to quarter has been necessary for a series of years, to enable the Auditor to issue orders in favor of the companies, for the collection of moneys in the hands of Postmasters on the routes, and the adjustment of accounts for services rendered.

Attention has been called to this subject by my predecessors, for the purpose of securing additional legislation investing the head of this department with power to compel compliance with the law by prohibiting payments except on executed contracts. The matter is discussed by Postmaster-General HOLT in his report of Dec. 3, 1859, and again alluded to Dec. 1, 1860, and also by my immediate predecessor in his reports of Dec. 2, 1861, and Dec. 1, 1862; but, believing that the law is sufficiently explicit as it now stands, I do not propose further legislation, in the hope that the several railroad companies will no longer refuse to enter into the obligations assumed by all other persons contracting with the Government. Should I be disappointed in this reasonable hope, I shall not fail to call upon Congress for such legislation as the necessities of the service require.

In the last annual report, attention was called to the unsettled accounts of persons employed to convey mails by sea to the military and naval forces and inhabitants at New-Orleans, Pensacola and other ports, rendered necessary by the insurrection in the Southern States, and also for service performed in steamships on the North Pacific coast during the Winter of 1862, when the usual land routes were interrupted by extraordinary floods. These services were necessary to provide for communication with the soldiers and sailors engaged in the defence of the country, and the people, isolated by an act of Providence, and were authorized by several acts of Congress. The Auditor of the Treasury for this department, adjudging the contracts illegal, declined acting on the accounts of contractors and orders of the Postmaster-General, rendering an appeal to Congress necessary. This resulted in the legislation contained in the fifth section of the "Act to provide for the conveyance of mails to foreign ports, &c.," approved March 25, 1864, under which the sum of $18,050 has been paid to several parties for the sea service, performed by order of the Postmaster-General on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, to the 30th of September last.

The claim made by the steamship owners for service on the North Pacific coast, during the floods of 1862 on the land, was at the rate of $8,000 per month for three months, but the amount deemed adequate by the department was $8,642 for the whole service, and this was the sum reported to the Auditor as due the claimants; but Congress having fixed the sum to be paid for this service at $1,500, which they declined to receive, the claim is still unadjusted.

Paper and document mails for the Pacific coast are to be carried by sea, via New-York and Panama, temporary arrangements having been made for their conveyance, within the sum named in the law of March 25, 1864, viz.: $160,000 per annum, making the whole expense of territorial and Pacific mails not over $910,000 per annum, or $90,000 less than under the former contract.

The contract for the California and Oregon route—Sacramento to Portland—terminating Sept. 16, 1864, proposals were invited for the continuance of the service to 1866 and 1868. But one bid was received, that of the California Stage Company, at $250,000 per annum, which was deemed extravagant for the service required, and accepted to June 30, 1865, only, with a view to again invite competition, which has been done.

The topographer of the department having been instructed by my predecessor to prepare a set of maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent routes, distances and Post-offices thereon in the United States, with other statistical information, I have to communicate that progress has been made in their preparation. It is found, however, that in consequence of the enhanced price of all articles purchased through the contingent fund, chargeable with the expenses, that the fund, as previously estimated, will be insufficient, having regard to other demands upon it; and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for preparing and publishing these maps. It is believed that the proceeds of the sale of such as will not be needed for the use of this department will eventually more than reimburse the entire outlay, leaving a surplus which will diminish, to that extent, future appropriations for contingent purposes.

The net amount of fines imposed and deductions made during the year from the pay of mail contractors, for failures and other delinquencies, was $44,375 55.

Inquiry has been made of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT relative to the existing arrangements for supplying our armies with mails, with the assurance of my earnest purpose to coöperate with him in carrying into effect any desired improvements of that service; and I am gratified to learn from his reply, that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory; and that "our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country." He also informs me that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

For many years the regulations of this department have required that every post-office should mail letters direct to every other office not on the route to any distributing office, and that all other letters should be mailed to the first distributing office on the route to their destination, involving considerable expense and delays in the transmission of the mails. This subject has been frequently referred to in the reports of this department. Elaborate distribution schemes have been proposed to improve the existing system, which is still considered defective.

The majority of letters are now subjected to delays, while the expense attending the work in twenty-two distributing post-offices amounted, during the fourth quarter of 1864, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, being at the rate of eight hundred thousand dollars per year, or about sixty-two per centum of the whole expense of clerk-hire in all offices.

The mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post-offices not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or traveling post-offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New-York, and by means of clerks taken, temporarily, from the post-offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be despatched without delay on connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably. On the great eastern and western routes to Cleveland, as well as between Washington and New-York, the size and the importance of the mails and the amount of distribution to be done are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

In order to make the work of railway post-offices effectual, a change in the mode of mailing letters is necessary. All offices cannot mail *direct*, neither can all mail to a railway office. The work will, therefore, be divided between head offices and route offices, the former being those which are the initial or terminal points of routes, and the latter those offices or stations on the direct line of a road from which there are no post-roads diverging. Additional clerks, as well as superintendents and traveling postmasters, will be required, for whom I recommend provision be made by law.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The statistics of the foreign service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, are fully exhibited in the tables prepared by the Auditor of this department, and also in statement No. 7, annexed to this report, and show the following general results, viz:

The aggregate postage (sea, inland and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, amounted to $1,399,605 69, being an increase of $174,930 48, as compared with last year, and $21,458 37 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country amounted to $881,730 68, and in Europe to $517,875 01; excess of collections in the United States $363,855 67. This result is significant and gratifying, showing a largely increased correspondence with Europe, notwithstanding the civil troubles agitating the country, and the interruption of postal communications with the Southern States.

The transatlantic mail transportation was performed as follows:

By the foreign steamships of the New-York and Liverpool, Canadian, Bremen and Hamburg lines, $770,365 01.

By British contract mail packets of the Cunard and Galway lines, $629,240 68.

The amount paid by this department for mail steamship service to and from Europe, was $371,740 44—the steamships employed receiving the sea postage on the mails conveyed as compensation for the service. Of this amount the Liverpool and New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company received $202,914 34, for fifty-two outward and fifty-three inward trips, between New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool; the Canadian mail packets, $77,175 30 for fifty-three round trips between Portland and Liverpool, and Quebec and Liverpool; the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, $46,149 61 for sixteen outward and fifteen inward trips, and the New-York and Hamburg Steamship Company, $45,501 18 for thirteen outward and twelve inward trips, between New-York and Southampton.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with British North American Provinces during the year amounted to $307,371 39, being an increase of $81,628 09 over the amount reported last year, and of $129,618 88 over that for the previous fiscal year. The postages collected in this country amounted to $168,755 74, and in the provinces to $138,615 64; excess in favor of the United States $30,140 10. This extraordinary increase of correspondence is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees have taken up their temporary abode in Canada and the other provinces.

The total postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to $59,990 18, and the cost of transporting the same to and from Havana and other West India ports was $40,337 03, being $19,653 15 less than the United States postages on the mails conveyed. Heretofore the steamers employed in this service received as compensation the gross amount of United States postages upon the correspondence transported, without allowing for the inland service; but as no contracts were executed with the department, calling for the performance of a specified number of trips, according to a fixed schedule of sailing days; and as the mails they conveyed received no greater care or attention while in transit than is ordinarily given to first-class freight, it was considered by my predecessor proper that the compensation for the sea portion of the service should be so adjusted as to prevent loss to the postal revenues; and arrangements were accordingly concluded by him with the proprietors of all the steamship lines, except two, plying between New-York and Havana, for a fixed compensation by the trip of $125 each way, or $250 per round trip, if not exceeding the United States postages on the mails conveyed. The proprietors of two of the steamship lines in question declined to accede to this rate of compensation, claiming that they were entitled to the gross amount of postages under the provisions of the 4th section of the act of June 15, 1860, which authorizes the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, by steamships, allowing therefor the sea and inland postage if by an American vessel, and the sea postage only if by a foreign vessel. The provisions of this section have not been construed by this department as *requiring* the Postmaster General to allow the sea and inland postages on the mails conveyed, to all American vessels, but simply as limiting the compensation in any case to that amount.

The payment of $250 per round trip, limited to the postages, having been generally accepted by the proprietors as ample remuneration for the steamship service between New-York and Havana, no reason occurs to me why it should not be adopted as the uniform compensation for all the steamships employed on that route.

The United States postages upon the correspondence exchanged with Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, amounted to $14,208 51, all of which was paid to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for the sea and Isthmus transportation.

The provisions of article 3 of the United States and Canada postal convention have been so modified, by agreement between the respective post departments, as to abolish the international letter postage of fifteen cents per single rate, heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon and Washington Territory, thus establishing a uniform international postage for letters of ten cents the single rate, prepayment optional, between Canada and all parts of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance; and the benefit of the same uniform international rate of ten cents has also been extended to the correspondence exchanged with the Province of New-Brunswick.

Our arrangement with Canada adopts the principle of optional prepayment, in both countries, of the combined rate of international postage, each country retaining all the postage which it collects. It is the most simple form of international postal arrangement, inasmuch as it dispenses entirely with accounts between the respective post departments, and has been adopted with all the other Provinces except Newfoundland. With the view of securing uniformity in our postal relations with those Provinces, a recent effort was made to obtain the concurrence of Newfoundland in a like arrangement, which I regret to say, was unsuccessful; the British Post Department declining to give its assent to the measure, on account of the additional British packet postage of four pence sterling, which is levied for the sea service to and from the island, and accrues to Great Britain.

The initiatory steps taken to conclude similar postal arrangements with the Colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, referred to in the last annual report, have not as yet been attended with the success anticipated.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been agreed upon, constituting the British packet agency at Colon an office for the exchange of mails with the post-office of New-York, by means of the United States packets plying between those ports; the object being to prevent the delay to correspondence forwarded from the United States to ports and places on the Atlantic coast and interior of New-Granada, previously caused by its transit across the Isthmus to and from Panama. A copy of these articles is annexed, (No. 8.)

An arrangement has also been concluded for expediting the transmission to destination of unpaid letters addressed to the United States, received at Panama by British packets from countries on the west coast of South America; this department agreeing to collect, and account to Great Britain, through the office of the British packet agency at Panama, for the unpaid postage charged thereon.

An additional article to the United States and Bremen, and to the United States and Hamburg Conventions, respectively, was executed on the 28th of March last, authorizing the conveyance of the international correspondence in time of war, or threatening war, by steamships sailing under neutral flag, whenever the same cannot be safely conveyed by United States, Bremen or Hamburg steamships. In view of the apprehension then felt that the war pending in the north of Europe might interrupt the mail service so long and advantageously performed by the Bremen and Hamburg lines of mail packets, steps were taken to ascertain whether the neutrality of the said steamers might not be secured by means of diplomatic correspondence; but this department has not been advised of the result. Our postal conventions with Great Britain and Mexico, respectively, recognize the principle that, even in time of war between the contracting parties, their respective mail packets shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification given by either of the two Governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; and as all Governments have a common interest in claiming exceptional treatment for mail packets in case of war, to the end of maintaining regularity in international postal communications, it is a subject worthy of consideration whether, by treaty stipulations between nations or otherwise, a like principle might not be established between all Governments, with proper safeguards against the transportation of persons or articles contraband of war.

During the past year a new line of French mail packets has been established between France and the United States, the steamships plying, for the present, direct between Havre and New-York, and making regular departures from each port, on Wednesday of every fourth week. The United States exchange offices of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, despatch and receive mails regularly by means of this line, corresponding with the French exchanging offices of Paris and Havre, and with the French mail agent embarked on board of each packet.

A correspondence has been opened with several of the post departments represented by commissioners at the Paris International Postal Conference, having for its object the negotiation of postal conventions, on the basis of the Paris resolutions, with those countries on the continent of Europe with which the United States has hitherto sustained no direct postal relation, as well as for the revision and amendment of existing postal conventions, so as to make them conform as nearly as practicable to the liberal principles of postal progress recommended by that conference as the basis of international arrangements. Favorable responses have been received from the several post departments interested in this subject.

In conformity with the provisions of the act "to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," approved May 22, 1864, an advertisement was issued inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, between a port of the United States north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the first day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Three proposals were received for this service, the lowest and accepted bid being that of the New-York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company, with THOMAS ASENCIO & Co. and MANUEL J. MORA, of New-York, as guarantors for the performance of the service, at the sum of $240,000 per annum, to be divided equally between the two Governments.

The act authorizing the establishment of this line of American steamships was the beginning of a new era in the history of our ocean mail service, which is being performed principally by steamers sailing under foreign flag. The Government by this measure adopted the policy of coöperating with the individual enterprise of our citizens in establishing a direct mail steamship communication with the principal country of South America, with the object of providing a reliable and speedy transmission of correspondence, and developing a profitable commerce, legitimately belonging to us by reason of our geographical position, but which has been diverted into other channels by means of regular steamship communications with other countries not so favorably situated as ours for conducting an extensive trade with Brazil.

At present our only regular and reliable route of postal communication with Brazil and adjacent South American States is by the circuitous route via Great Britain or France, each of those countries maintaining a subsidized line of mail steamers plying to and from Rio de Janeiro, established nominally for postal purposes, but really in the interest of commerce, which is fostered and developed by regular mail steamship communication.

There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers, among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, at present unoccupied by foreign mail packets, is perhaps the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be made available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by Great Britain through her mail steamship connections, via Suez, in the Indian Ocean and China seas.

The central position of the United States between Eastern Asia and Western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the populous cities of Eastern Asia. These considerations, and others which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes properly belonging to us, should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines, which would be remunerative to the proprietors.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of appropriating large sums of money out of the public treasury to gratify a spirit of national emulation in the support of expensive mail service upon routes the profits of which are shared by the steamships of other nations, and without regard to the compensatory benefits to be derived from the development of our national resources; instead of granting incidental aid to such projected steamship lines to neighboring countries as promise to be self-supporting after their establishment, and open up to our citizens new avenues of profitable trade and commerce.

The principle adopted in the law authorizing mail steamship service to Brazil, by inviting competition for the service, is in such harmony with the spirit of our commercial policy, and promises so beneficent results, as to commend itself to my approval as one that should be invariably adhered to. But if there be a departure from this policy, it may be well to consider the expediency of adopting the plan of using a portion of the large number of Government vessels that will be unemployed upon the restoration of peace, in the forming of mail lines with the principal commercial marts of the world in such manner as will promote the interests of commerce in the transportation of persons and property.

APPOINTMENTS.

Including the suspended post-offices, the whole number on the 30th June, 1864, was 28,878; of which 19,976 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster-General.

During the year, 619 post-offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, of whom 3,028 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 674 by removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of names and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices.

Under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1864, "to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," the salary of the postmaster of New-York, and of the postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes, have been fixed as provided by law.

The 5th section of the act above referred to authorizes the Postmaster General to allow at the office of New-York, and at the office of the first and second classes, a reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights and clerks. No authority is given to allow for other necessary items, such as repairs of furniture, cleaning, stationery, printing, and other incidentals, required in large offices, and I beg leave to suggest that the necessary authority be given to appropriate a reasonable amount out of the revenues of the respective offices to meet such contingencies.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twenty special agents, whose salaries amounted to $34,100; four hundred and fourteen route agents, receiving $313,915; fifty-three local agents, $32,009; and one hundred and five baggage-masters in charge of through and express mails, $6,780.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing, at present, 685 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,061 22.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 3,508,825, being an increase of 958,409 over the preceding year, attributable mainly to the return of large numbers of army and navy letters which it was found impracticable to deliver.

During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as containing money, 25,752 letters, containing an aggregate of $131,611 24, of which number 20,059, containing $104,665 84, were delivered; 4,412 letters, containing $20,485 49, were returned to the department, being addressed chiefly to soldiers and sailors, and persons transiently at places of mailing or address.

The number of dead letters containing papers of value, other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered and returned for delivery to the owners, was 12,436, and the nominal value of the inclosures therein was $1,615,694 75, being an increase over the previous year of 4,104, or about fifty per cent., while the increase in the value of the inclosures was about $71,416 94. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378, or ninety per cent.

During the year 45,389 letters and packages were received containing photographs, daguerreotypes, and articles of jewelry. Of this number, 29,099 were sent out for delivery, 26,607 of which contained photographs and daguerreotypes, 1,410 articles of jewelry, and 1,982 other miscellaneous articles. Of the whole number sent out, 18,213 were delivered to either the senders or parties addressed, the postage on which amounted to $1,944 24.

In May last a large number of packages containing miscellaneous articles which had been accumulating for several years, were classified and sold at public auction, the proceeds amounting to $1,175 27.

The number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out for delivery was 68,187, being 23,574 more than the preceding year, and there were returned to the adjutant-general's, quartermaster-general's, and other public offices, 11,116 letters and packages containing muster-rolls, descriptive lists, and soldiers' discharge papers; 66,691 letters containing postage-stamps and money in less sums than one dollar, or articles of less than one dollar in value were returned to the senders.

The number of letters which it was found impossible to forward from the offices where deposited, or to deliver to the parties addressed, because of the postage being unpaid, or on account of being illegibly directed, and which were, in consequence, sent to the dead letter office, was 115,812. Of this number, 72,074 were "held for postage," being addressed to foreign countries, to which the prepayment of postage is compulsory, or to those countries with which the United States have no postal arrangement; 38,068 of the number were "misdirected," or so imperfectly or illegibly addressed, that their destination could not be ascertained. A large number of this last class were without any address whatever, and in many instances contained inclosures of value.

During the year there were received at the department 5,112 applications for missing letters, for all of which examinations were made and the applicants notified of the result.

A large number of letters addressed to rebel localities have been returned from various sources to the dead letter office, amounting in the aggregate to 31,423, of which number 28,421 were of domestic, and 3,002 of foreign origin. They were all indorsed "mails suspended," and returned, the domestic to the writers, and the foreign to the countries in which they originated.

The gross revenue derived from the dead letter postage collected on the letters sent out and delivered, amounted to $23,558 28, out of which were paid the clerks employed in redirecting them.

The number of domestic letters of all descriptions sent out from the dead letter office during the year, was 1,403,998. In addition to these large numbers of letters bearing requests for their return to the writers if unclaimed a specified time, are returned by postmasters without passing through the dead letter office, and constant efforts are made to promote this mode of return.

The number of letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year, was 162,591, the amount of unpaid postage on which was $9,161 53. The number received from foreign countries in the same condition, during the same period, was 62,427, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon $2,088 57.

During the first year of the rebellion, the number of letters which passed between the United States and European countries decreased, while at the same time the ratio of letters returned increased. Each subsequent year the correspondence has been increasing, while the ratio of dead letters returned to Europe has decreased.

By authority of an act of Congress, the unclaimed money from dead letters is used to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing temporary clerks to assist in the examination and return of letters. The fund thus realized was $5,083 47, to which was added the proceeds of the sale, hereinbefore referred to, $1,175 27, making a total of $6,258 74. Deducting the amount expended for clerks, $2,966 82, and incidental expenses, $32 80, a balance remained, June 30, 1864, of $3,259 12.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The act approved May 17, 1864, authorized the Postmaster-General to establish, "under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money-order system at all post-offices which he may deem suitable therefor;" and it further provided that this system should be put into operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one post-offices have been designated as money-order offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the first instant.

The maximum amount for which a money-order can be issued is fixed by law at $30, the object of the system being to afford a cheap, immediate and safe agency for the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money. The tendency of the system is to exclude money from the mails, the presence of which in letters is a frequent cause of the loss of correspondence, even when the letter does not contain money. The limit of $30 is believed to be sufficiently large to include all that class of remittances now sent in money through the mails, but in exceptional cases more than one order can be procured. The average amount contained in each money letter received at the dead letter office during the fiscal year 1862 was $4 53; during 1863 it was $4 20; and in 1864, $5 18—showing that, as a rule, money remittances by mail are made in small amounts.

The mode by which safety in the transfer of money is secured, consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money-order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. When a money-order is applied for, the postmaster will furnish the applicant with a printed form of application, in which the latter will enter all the particulars of amount, name, address, &c., required to be stated in the money-order and advice. From the items contained in such application the postmaster will fill up the money-order and also the corresponding form of advice. The order, when completed, is handed to the applicant, upon payment of the sum expressed therein, and of the fee chargeable thereon. By the mail immediately following the issue of a money order, the postmaster transmits the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself can be presented, with the necessary information to detect fraud, if any should be attempted. A money-order is rendered invalid, unless it is presented to the postmaster on whom it is drawn within ninety days from its date; but the Postmaster-General can issue a new order, on the application of the payee, upon the payment of a second fee. The same course is to be pursued should the order be lost. In this case, the payee is to furnish a statement under oath, that the order has been lost or destroyed, accompanied by the certificate of the postmaster that it has not been paid, and will not be paid if thereafter presented. The payee may transfer his order to another party by his indorsement to that effect; but more than one indorsement is prohibited. Persons, therefore, residing at places in the vicinity of those designated in the list of money-order offices can generally avail themselves of this system.

In commencing the money-order business, it has been deemed expedient to begin with the larger offices, and extend it to others as rapidly as possible. Measures will also be taken for its introduction in the army.

The establishment of the system in this country will no doubt lead to arrangements for the interchange of international money-orders with the several foreign countries with which we have direct postal relations.

By the eleventh section of the act above referred to, postmasters are prohibited from depositing in any bank money-order funds of which they have the custody. I would respectfully suggest that the business would be facilitated by enabling the postmasters having moneys from this source to deposit in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys, to their own credit, and at their risk, and thereby relieve the department from the necessity of furnishing vaults and safes. Substantial advantages would also result to the public interests by permitting all deputy postmasters to deposit in these banks any public moneys in their hands, under like conditions; and I recommend such modification of the law as will authorize such deposits to be made under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM DENNISON,
The PRESIDENT. Postmaster-General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Senate met at the regular hour, Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed with business, reported that the committee had performed its duty, and the President would send in his message to both Houses at 1 o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 1 P. M.

The Message of the President was received and read by Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was ordered that the usual number of copies of the Message be printed.

Reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy were received and laid upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER, by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion."

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his message at 1 o'clock to-day.

The committees were called for reports, but none were made.

THE EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania (Union), in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is herein specified.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a joint resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco.

These bills were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TAXES ON INHERITANCES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania (Union), submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States imposing taxes on inheritances, as to exempt from such taxation all estates and interests of widows in the estates of their deceased husbands.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) it was resolved, that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the causes of the disastrous issue to the Red River campaign, under Major-Gen. BANKS, and to report at their earliest convenience.

AN OATH OF LOYALTY.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in any of the States declared to be in rebellion.

Mr. JULIAN also introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel land-holders.

These bills were referred to the committee of the judiciary.

TRADE WITH REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs consider the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting the transit of goods, wares or merchandise to any portion of the territory of the United States in possession of the persons engaged in rebellion and beyond the lines of the United States, and prohibiting the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise to persons resident upon said territory, and also the expediency of authorizing the purchase of the products of the territory occupied by the rebels in arms, by any person not connected with the army or navy of the United States, nor otherwise in the service or employment of the United States, either upon credit or by the payment in money or foreign exchange.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The annual message of the President was here received through Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary.

The message was read by Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk of the House, when

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS moved that 40,000 extra copies of said message be printed for the use of members of the House.

This motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE REPORTS.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The House then at 2 P. M. adjourned.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Notes of Preparation—Silence of the Richmond Press About Sherman—Desertions from the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Monday, Nov. 28, 1864.

The note of warlike preparation is everywhere—the very air is redolent with signs of a coming strife which shall put in the shade all former struggles, and, in all probability, give a *finale* to the waning fortunes of the rebellion. How, when and where the blow is to be struck, is not a matter even for speculation, but if the public of the North can only have one tithe of the enthusiastic hope pervading our army, they would not entertain the remotest doubt as to the ultimate result.

I see the Richmond papers still continue their ill-assumed reticence respecting all information about SHERMAN'S movements. The *Dispatch* of the 26th, in a sulky article upon the subject, intimates that since the Yankees have to look to them for news, they shall get none, for, to let us have such information, would be tantamount to sending GRANT a daily bulletin of the proceedings of their armies. The writer, however, forgets one thing, and that is, that we very well understand that *no news* from them means the *very best news we could get in our favor*. Does any one doubt, that if SHERMAN were at all unsuccessful in his glorious and overwhelming march through Georgia, the rebel papers would be able to withhold such joyous news from their readers? And if they do not convey that information, may we not safely conclude that it is something they wish to hide?

Desertions from the enemy continue, and are, if anything, on the increase. The reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—the horrible ills to which they are subjected—the news of SHERMAN'S triumphant march, and the consternation reigning throughout all Georgia and Alabama, (the homes of very many here) have utterly demoralized thousands. Fight they do still, of course, but in most cases it is only where they must. For the so-called "cause" itself they are unanimous in declaring that not one soldier in ten, as there armies are now constituted, has the remotest interest, and would gladly welcome peace under the old flag. They go through their bloody performances on the battle-field precisely for the same reason that VAN AMBURGH'S lions and tigers go through theirs, because they cannot help themselves. But lion-tamers have had their heads snapped off before now; and there is already such an ominous growling and furious lashing of tails throughout the South as to bode no good to that celebrated performer Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, as he recklessly and foolishly stands there with his head in the open jaws of fierce reaction.

The weather continues extremely beautiful, and with it the hopes, health and spirits of our soldiers are correspondingly kept up. But we cannot expect this much longer, and soon the frost and snows of Winter will be upon us in all their severity.

J. R. HAMILTON.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Anxiety of the Rebels—Their Movements—Brisk Shelling by the Enemy—Activity of Our Pickets—Artillery Fire Along Our Lines—The Gunboats at Work—Fine Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
WELDON ROAD, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

The impromptu truce that has of late been prevailing along our lines has at length been disturbed by the recent movements of our troops. As I wrote you yesterday, the Second Corps and the Ninth have changed places, and last night the pickets were relieved. The rebels did not see the division of the Second Corps that went up to the left yesterday, for they took the "back track," and escaped the lazy-eyed Johnnies. But they *did* see the two divisions of the Ninth Corps that went down to the right, for they went with banners flying and drums beating, and in full sight of the enemy.

To show the anxiety of the enemy, and how completely caged they feel, I have only to mention that great activity was discernable in their lines, and no doubt they imagined that we were massing our troops on their centre, preparatory to making an attack this morning, for they commenced shelling quite heavily late yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Jerusalem Plankroad.

This morning, from midnight until 3, their batteries along their centre commenced shelling, to a considerable extent, such portions of our lines that they deemed favorable for preparations to attack their lines. On the Jerusalem plank and below the Norfolk Railroad the rebel missiles flew in abundance. No doubt the foolish Johnnies hugged "the flattering unction to their souls" that their bursting shells were spreading dread havoc among our closed columns and heavy masses of troops. However, it is pleasant to say nobody was there to get hurt. But one of the Whitworth shells that they threw went over to a cavalry camp lying in the rear, and killed two horses and wounded three men. Otherwise the Confederate shells did no damage, excepting scaring a telegraph man at Hancock Station out of his seven senses. But then the poor fellow had never heard shells before, so he was excusable.

As a matter of course, our batteries replied, but not as persistently as usual. There being no one within range of the shelled localities to get hurt, the rebels were allowed to waste their shells to their hearts' content. To-day, however, our guns took full revenge, and I saw nearly all the forts, from the Appomattox River up to the Norfolk Railroad, give voice to their huge guns and full scope to their unerring gunners. In front of the Crater I could see that, as usual, the artillery had splendid range. Again and again our shot and shell flew in among the rebels in such a manner that it caused them to skedaddle in all directions. They attempted feebly to reply, but it was no go.

Last night the enemy's pickets were also strengthened, and the fact caused the Second Corps pickets (not then relieved) to inaugurate considerable picket-firing. The Ninth Corps kept it up till daylight, and, with few exceptions, nearly the entire day. As I write (11 P. M.) the night air is once more "vocal" with the accustomed sounds. The rifle-firing sounds more terrific than it used to, owing to the protracted lull in that system of warfare. But I do think that we have not had such a severe fusilade, as we are having to-night, for a long time.

During the forenoon very heavy and distant cannonading could be heard in the direction of Gen. BUTLER'S department, and it continued, with but few intervals, during the best part of the day. On riding down to the Appomattox this afternoon, I found that the firing was from two of our gunboats in James River (near Dutch Gap), shelling the Howlett's House Battery, which, your readers are no doubt aware, has all along been of some little annoyance to the workmen engaged in the canal at that point. Not having a sufficiency of daylight to get down to the James River, I could not learn the result of the bombardment, but I did ascertain that the Howlett Battery was silenced for the time being.

Owing to the prolonged good weather, very few deserters come in, and those who do, generally cross over in broad daylight. Some run the gauntlet of their own fire, and but seldom get hit. The rebels are becoming very careful, and only allow those of their men to trade goods or exchange papers with our boys who they think they can trust. Even some of these fail them, and after getting half way conclude to finish the journey.

I am glad to observe by the newspapers that Lieut.-Col. JAS. L. SANDERSON, formerly Commissary of Subsistence for the old First Corps—who was last Spring dismissed the service for assumed disloyalty—has at length obtained permission to appear before a Military Commission and vindicate himself. From my own knowledge, and from other good authority, I am confident that Col. SANDERSON will be amply able to prove himself the gallant and meritorious officer he has always been esteemed by his old comrades. His loyalty never was questioned, until those who sought to ruin him by false representations, made garbled and erroneous statements.

Every one here is talking of the extraordinary weather we are at present enjoying, and while the delicious days and pleasant nights are made full use of, the army hope that Gen. SHERMAN has, like us, had the benefit of clear skies and balmy breezes.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rebel Attack on New-Creek and Piedmont—The Union Attack on the Weldon Railroad.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN
VIRGINIA, Dec. 2, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gen. EARLY reports that Gen. ROSSER, with PAYNE'S and his own brigade, encountered on the 27th ult., near Moorfield, a small party of the enemy, and captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery. On the 28th he surprised and captured Fort Kelly, at New-Creek, with four field pieces, four siege guns, between seven and eight hundred prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, and eight stands of colors, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of commissary and ordnance stores. He brought off the field-pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages. He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the Government buildings, containing a number of engines, burnt several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss was two killed and two or three wounded. The boldness and energy exhibited by Gen. ROSSER, and the conduct of his men deserve much praise.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 2.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy attacked Stony Creek Depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter was saved. The railroad is unharmed. Gen. LEE coming up as the enemy was retiring, attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him to an engagement. The depot was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men, under Capt. WALDHAM, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom are said to have been captured, among them, I regret to state, Major FITZHUGH, Quartermaster. The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat.

R. E. LEE.

EDMUND KIRKE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the New-York Daily *Tribune* of Nov. 20 appears two or three columns containing what purports to be the account of what one "EDMUND KIRKE," alias S. D. Gillmore, saw and said and did on the occasion of his recent visit to the military prisons in this city. A portion of this account appeared in the *Dispatch* on the 26th ultimo. The statement is not only filled with falsehoods of the grossest character, which must be apparent to every reader, but in every particular, save the single one of his being at the Libby, is utterly without foundation. The whole story is a lie, and as well, if not better, known to be such by "KIRKE" than any body else.

I have conferred with Judge OULD upon the subject, and he joins me in stigmatizing it as a shameless production.

TH. P. TURNER,
Major Commanding Military Prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 6, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ,C.	115	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	120
5,000	do	115¼	100	Erie Railway	93¾
23,000	do	116	200	do	93⅝
10,000	do	116¼	50	do	93⅛
100,000	U. S.6s,5-20s. C.	108¼	50	Hudson R. R.	115½
210,000	do...new iss.	107¾	400	do	115
160,000	do...new iss.	107⅞	200	do	114¾
150,000	do...new iss.	108	100	do...b30	115
55,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	300	do	114¼
2,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	99¾	300	do	114½
10,000	do	100	500	do	114
500	Treas. N.7 3-10s. Apr. & Oct..S.	116	10	Cin.,Ham.&Day.R	122
5,000	do	117¾	25	Reading R.	136
20,000	do	117⅝	400	do	135½
10,000	Ill. C. Bs.'79	99⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	128
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	69
1,400	do	35	300	do	69¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	1000	do	69½
5,000	Goshen Br. B.	102½	1000	do	69¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs.	116	100	do...s30	69¼
2,000	C.& N.W. 1stM.	96	100	do	69⅞
1,000	To.&W. 1 M.Ex.	100	200	Cle. & Pitts	110
1,000	M.&P.Du C.1st.	112	300	do	111
5,000	At.&G.W.1stM., Ohio Div	99	500	Chi. & N. W	41
10,000	Amer Gold	230¼	8	Chi. & N.W.Pr	78
25	Metropolitan Bank	120½	200	do	75⅝
100	Shoe & Leath.B'k.	100½	100	Ill Cen. R...s10	128
100	St. Nicholas Bk	100	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	104¼
85	Del.& Hud.C.Co.	200	200	do	104⅜
50	do...b30	200	200	do	104½
100	Cen. Coal Co	58	500	do...b30	105
200	Amer. Coal Co	88	100	do	104⅞
300	Quick. Min. Co	86½	102	Chi., Bur. & Q.	117½
600	do...b10	86¼	100	do	117
50	Canton Co	32¾	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	103¾
200	Mariposa M. Co	35¾	100	do...b30	103⅞
500	do	35⅛	300	do	103⅝
300	do...b10	35⅝	100	do...s15	103½
100	Wyoming V. C. C.	76	50	Han.&St.J.R.Pref	48
			100	Alt. & Terre H.	51

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.R. ex-int	108½	400	Reading R	136
20,000	U. S. 6s,'81...C.	116¼	500	do	136¼
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	108½	200	do...s10	136
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	108¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	129
44,000	do	109	100	do...s30	128½
50,000	do...new iss.	108¾	100	do	129¼
325,000	do	108⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129
100,000	do	109	100	do	129½
20,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	100½	50	M. & P. du C.R.	50¼
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct.	117½	200	M. S. & N. I.	71½
15,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅞	200	do	71¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	65	100	do	71⅞
11,000	do	66	100	do	72
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	36¼	400	do	72¼
40,000	do	36	100	do...b5	72⅜
300	Cum Coal Pref	46¾	300	Chic. & N.W.R	42
200	Quick M. Co	87	100	do	42½
100	do	86¾	400	C.& N. W. Pr	77
100	do...b10	87	100	do...s10	76¾
100	do	86⅞	200	do	76¾
500	N. Y. Cen	120¾	500	Ch.& R.I. R.	106
1000	Erie R	94½	100	do	106½
150	Hud. Riv. R	115¼	300	do	106¼
100	do...s10	115⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
100	Clev. & Tol	109	400	do	104¾
			100	do...b7	104¾

Tuesday, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States was not made public in Wall-street to-day until after regular business hours; nor was anything definitely known of the financial recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was increased activity in the Government Gold-bearing Stocks, with a further rise of 1½@2 ₩ cent. in prices. The orders to buy were widely distributed through the Board, and the prominent sellers of yesterday less disposed to meet the market with freedom. Other sellers, however, came in with lots of $50,000@$100,000 of the new 5-20s, at 107⅞@108⅛ at the First Board, and 108⅞@109 ₩ cent. at the Second Board. The 1881s were not abundant, and some orders to buy advanced the price to 116@116½ ₩ cent., including 1st January coupon. The Registered 1881s were 108½@109, ex-January interest. The 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Stock brought 100@100⅛ for Coupons, and par for the Registered, including accumulated interest from 1st September. Treasury Certificates, 97⅞@98 ₩ cent. On Wall-street there was a large additional business in the new 5-20s, and sales made up to 109@109⅛ ₩ cent., free of Broker's commission.

The buoyancy in Government Stocks communicated itself to the Railway speculation in the course of the forenoon, and at the Second Board there was marked eagerness to buy New-York Central, Erie, Reading, and a good portion of the Western Roads, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. from yesterday's figures, and there was also a partial recovery from the decline in Hudson River, which was done this morning as low as 114 ₩ cent.

The Gold Room was started up this forenoon on various pretexts, embracing military, political and financial rumors from Washington. Each speculator had his own interpretation of the cause of the rise of 2½@4 ₩ cent. from Monday, as well as his own interpretation of what the President's Message and the Treasury Report are to foreshadow or recommend, though neither document had yet appeared. The range of sales was 230½@232⅞ ₩ cent.

At the close of dealings this afternoon Governments were steady, and the Railways not quite so buoyant as at the Second Board. Gold 232½ ₩ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	116¾	Pittsburgh	109¾	110¾
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	109	Northwest	40¾	41¾
T. Certificates	97⅝	97⅞	N. West Pref	75½	76¾
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¾	Rock Island	103¾	106
Erie	93½	94½	Fort Wayne	103	104½
Hudson	116	115	Cum'land Coal	45¾	46¾
Reading	135¾	136	Quicksilver	86¾	86⅞
Mich. Southern	69¼	72½	Mariposa	36	35¾
Illinois Cen	128	129½	Ohio & M. Certfs	35½	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Mercantile	120
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	118
Merchants'	110	Chatham	110
Mechanics'	110	Bk. of the Republic	100
Union	112	Bank of N. Amer	106
America	135	Hanover	105
City	155	Metropolitan	120
Phœnix	107	Peoples'	105
Tradesmen's	113	Shoe and Leather	100
Chemical	600	Corn Exchange	105
Dry Dock	110	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Marine	150
Mech'cs' & Traders'	120	Commonwealth	102
National	106	N. Y. County	150
Merchants' Exchange	99	Imp. and Traders'	105
State of New-York	113	Park	137
Commerce	112	Fourth National	92
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83	110	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Erie 2ds. '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 5ths. '88	106½	Tol. & W. Ext.	100
Buff. N.Y.& E. '77	108	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Hud. R. 1sts '69	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	112
Harlem 1st.'69 & '72	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. C. '69 and '72	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111½
Mich. Cen. New 1sts.'82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94½
N. I. G. Line	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Ill. Central, '75	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	56
Alton & T H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96	At. & G. W. 1st	99
L. & W. Bds	108	Chi. & Miss 1sts	92
Del. L. & W. 1sts	110	Peninsular R.R.B	85

The November earnings of the Michigan Central Road are:

In November, 1864	$405,509
November, 1863	339,793
Increase	$65,716
From June 1 to Dec. 1, 1864	$2,100,560
Same time in 1863	1,638,448
Increase	$462,112

The November earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road are:

In November, 1864	$220,208
November, 1863	134,563
Increase	$85,645
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1864	$1,785,167
Same time in 1863	1,328,658
Increase	$456,509

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned:

In November 1864	$319,816
November, 1863	191,989
Increase	$127,827

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Deleware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Dec. 3, 1864.	For the season.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	19,940	831,336
Pennsylvania Coal Co	7,075	492,754
Total tons	27,015	1,324,090
	For the week.	For the season.
Del and Hud. Canal Co	19,123	824,378
Pennsylvania Coal Co	13,909	652,017
Total tons	33,032	1,476,395

The following is a detailed statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for November, 1864, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year of the Company:

Acres Construction Lands sold	10,865 32	for	$127,446 86
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	681.24	for	10,300 84
Acres Free Lands sold	2,212.09	for	27,118 81
Total Sales during the month of November, 1864	13,758.65	for	$164,866 51
To which add Town Lot Sales			1,930 65
Total of all in November			$166,797 16
Acres Sold since Jan. 1, 1864	215,562.46	for	$2,674,627 84
Cash collected in November			$267,218 71
Cash collected since 1st January, 1864			$2,288,901 33
Construction Bonds canceled			$3,748,000 00
Traffic from Passengers			$209,467 83
Traffic from Freight			391,885 00
Traffic from Mails			6,358 33
Traffic from Rent of Road			4,000 00
Traffic from other Sources			6,000 00
Total Receipts in month of Nov. 1864			$617,711 16
Total Receipts in month of Nov. 1863			437,679 51
Total Receipts since Jan. 1, 1864			$5,657,289 94
Total Receipts in corresponding period of '63			$4,146,497 73

The following new National Bank Associations were authorized by the Comptroller last week:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
First	Malden, Mass.	$100,000
Essex Bank	Haverhill, Mass	100,000
Fall River Bank	Fall River, Mass	400,000
National Exchange	Columbus, Ohio	100,000
Girard Bank	Philadelphia	1,000,000
National Bank	Chambersburgh, Penn.	260,000
First	Danvers, Mass.	150 000
People,s Bank	Roxbury, Mass	150,000
Claremont Bank	Claremont, N. H.	100,009
Farmers' Bank	Lancaster, Penn.	450,000
Bank of N. America	Philadelphia	1,000,000
Washington Bank	Boston	750,000
Franklin Bank	Columbus, Ohio	150,000
First	Three Rivers, Mich	50,000
Total new capital		$4,760,000
Previously authorized		110,950,870
Aggregate		$115,710,870
Whole number of Banks		601
Currency issued during the week		7,972,770
Previously issued		63,535 070
Present circulation		$70,507,840

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,766,973 16; for Customs, $241,000; on account of Loan, $730,000; payments, $11,414,188 56; balance, $32,484,780 08.

The week's export's of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,998,585.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. Scofield, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last 24 bbls. Ashes, 12,212 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. and 2,700 bags Corn Meal, 78,268 bushels Wheat, 3,823 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Barley, 7,006 bushels Malt, 202,932 bushels Oats, 7,519 packages Provisions, and 265 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Is in demand at uniform prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in more request at, a partial advance of 10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 15,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 40, chiefly $9@$10, and for January and February delivery at $10 60; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 00@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$9 80
Extra State	9 85	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 00	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 45	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 600 bbls. Extra, $12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 133 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $7 50@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 39,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47: Red Western at $2 42; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 25, ₩ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy at $1 90@$1 94 ₩ bushel for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; sales, 15,000 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, at advanced prices; we quote Canada at 96c.@98c.; Western at $1 03@$1 05, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 02 ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive: sales since our last, 7,300 bushels State, at $1 95@$1 98 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Has been at irregular prices in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. We quote Crude at 48c.@49c.; Refined, in bond, at 69½c.; do., free, at 89c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been made of 5,100 bbls. at $33 75@$34 50 cash, and regular for 1863–4 Mess, closing quite dull at $34 50, regular way, $32 50@$32 75 for 1862–3 Mess. $36@$36 50 for New Prime Mess; $32 50 for Thin Mess, and $32 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. 1863–4 Mess, all December delivery, buyer's option, at $33 75; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January, buyer's option, at $38; 2,000 bbls. do., February, buyer's option, at $38 50@$39; and 1,000 bbls. do., March, buyer, at $39 50@$40 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 260 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; 100 bxs. City Cumberland were sold at 21c. Lard is rather firmer; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at $23@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, to-day. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 250 bbls. sold chiefly at $28 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese is attracting more attention at 14c.@23c. for poor to choice, ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 264 000 ℔s., at 16½c.@18½c. for very inferior to prime, 23.000 ℔s. Brown Grease. at 16c.@16½c., and 10,000 ℔s. Stearine, at 22c.@22½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $1 90@$1 95. closing firm at $1 93 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.; 1,000 Hides, at 12s. 6d.; 35 tons Tallow. at 15s.; also, by steamer. 500 bbls. Apples, at 5s.; 550 bales Hops, at ½d.; 3,200 pkgs Butter and Cheese, at 40s., and 2,000 bxs. Bacon, &c., at 30s.@35s. For London, 1,300 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 3d., and 30 tons Cedar, at 12s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bags Coffee, and 200 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. For Hamburgh, 275 cases Tobacco, and 1,200 bxs. Logwood, at 17s. 6d.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
&c., &c., &c.
OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 60 CENTS A PAIR,
UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS, for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chineso ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.

A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,

to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

FLOOR LINENS,

All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS. DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION, AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No. 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD,
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS, at L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Prices reduced one-third this week. Black velvet bonnets, and all kinds of jockey hats. Old bonnets made fashionable. Ribbons; feathers.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban Hats, at SIMMONS', 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no incumbrance; understands well the management of servants, and bringing up youth in Christian principles; also, can cut and fit, and embroider. A pleasant home more desired than high salary. References exchanged. Address M. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do housework, in the city or country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 185 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook, washing or ironing, or would be willing to do the work of a small family; no objection to do chamberwork or waiting; can give good city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; is fully capable to serve dinner and suppers, and can give the best of city reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A REspectable Protestant woman; is capable of bringing up a baby from its birth, on the bottle; can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 327 East 16th-st., from 10 to 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SUPERIOR first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at her present employer's, No. 100 Lexington-av. Can be seen for two days

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to procure work by the day, or would take washing to her own house Can be nightly recommended, by the highest families in the city, as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take charge of grown-up children; would go with a family to Europe. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 738 3d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has three years' reference from her last place; would go out to sew by the day or week, Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and millinery; can work on W. & W. Machine; has good city reference. Call at No 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE. BY A Protestant woman fully capable to hold the situation; infant or small children; city reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid, or to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 761 Washington-st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid: best of city reference if required. Call at No. 132 East Houston-st., in the rear, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or housework; good reference; city or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as seamstress; is a good seamstress and understands the use of every machine; good city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference will be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and wait on a lady, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; good recommendations given. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city reference. Can be seen for three days at 406 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended young woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker, or first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, game and soups; does the family washing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; has the best city reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothing and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 85 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress or chamberwork and waiting; she has the best city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is a good nurse and chambermaid; wages $6; take instructions. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or good plain cook and assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation as child's nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 169 East 14th-st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good city reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as chambermaid or to take charge of children. Address M. W., No. 14 West 23d-st.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women; many of whom are soldier's relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to get a situation for a competent waitress. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 P. M.

SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED WITHout charge, at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st. S. B. HALLEDAY, Superintendent.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained the best of cooks and reliable servants for every kind of housework. Also, first-class Protestant waitermen.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man; he is a first-rate gardener, and would be willing to make himself otherwise useful; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 68 Liberty-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady, reliable Englishman; best of city reference from the family he has just left. Can be seen at or address T. A., private stable, No. 47 Great Jones-st.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly, and has good city reference. Call at No. 952 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., in the book and stationery store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, to engage with a good plain family as coachman and waiter, or nurse; are competent and reliable persons; first-class city reference. Address COACHMAN, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who understands his business in all its branches. Can give several years of the highest city recommendation. Address P. N. CAMPBELL, saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; can also tend a small garden, and milk, if required; is strictly temperate; ten years' good reference. Call or address M. GALE, No. 9 City Hall-square, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY FROM THE country, to attend to a doctor's horse and drive, or a situation in a shop at some business. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 211 Centre-st., fourth floor, frame-shop

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Salary not so much an object as a situation. Address SITUATION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; can produce satisfactory reference; country situation preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman and gardener; the best of reference; no incumbrance, and 11 years' experience. No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store, F. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class city reference; will be found obliging. Address C. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST REspectable young man as waiter in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; has good city reference; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address W. D., for two days, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; best of reference from last and former places Address Daniel O'Leary, harness-maker, No. 436 6th-av., for P. H. F., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COACHman, by a young man with good references, a competent coachman. Apply at No. 1,364 Broadway, corner 37th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; the best of reference from last and former place; can milk cows; country preferred. Address J. M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 YEARS of age, a situation in a house where he can make himself generally useful; speaks French fluently. Address Box No. 5,649 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, ACtive, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED COACHman; none but with the best references need apply, at No. 56 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, 10 till 3.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, TO DO UP-STAIRS work and assist with children; city reference required. Call for two days at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—one who understands hairdressing preferred. Apply at No. 63 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, GENTLEMANLY AND reliable boy in a lawyer's office. Apply this morning, between 9 and 10, at No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY competent double-entry book-keeper. Address, stating particulars of previous occupations and salary expected. Post-office Box No. 3,429.

PORTER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELligent, able porter, American, in a dry-goods commission house, at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,818 Post-office, New-York

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 5," just issued, which Describes the leg, sets forth its Advantages, and contains Testimonials and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg without charge. Address

SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL. No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N.Y.

CARSON'S
SCOTCH PATENT
SILVER CLEANING POWDER,
IS THE BEST IN USE.

For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Wholesale, by

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. PARVIN, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
O. TOMPKINS, No. 271 Washington-st., Boston.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.

11,000 pounds dark blue army cuttings for sale, by A. P. HARD, wholesale paper dealer, No. 44 Beekman-st.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—THE ADVERTIser was interested in working a plantation this year under the free-labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year. Additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information, address Box No. 586 New-York Post-office.

OARS! OARS!!—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF OARS, from 12 to 18 feet, assorted in lengths, for the European trade. Apply to the subscriber, at Lovejoy's Hotel. RALPH PHINNEY.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DAMAGED FLOUR, MEAL AND BRAN.—200 bbls. suitable for family use; also a large lot of flour, wheat and bran suitable for feed, &c., for sale at No. 17 Albany-st., New-York city.

TO ADOPT—A BOY 19 MONTHS OLD, BORN of respectable parents. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S." BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "R G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments; one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1864.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty [dollars] will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments in the U. S. Army Corps of Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.

C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway,
New-York City.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment. there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist is this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having siness before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
} Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen. will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Department of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 170 Broadway. N. Y

TWO ENGINES FOR SALE—NEW AND second-hand; cylinders, 10x24. Can be seen at machine-shops No. 450 West-st. and No. 350 West 42d-st., by JOHN STUART, dealer in machinery, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL 8 HORSE-POWer engine and boiler, with all connections complete; also one 30-horse power, (Tufts maker), both nearly new Apply at No. 284 Water-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' AND DEALERS' CONVENTION.—All in favor of a change in the Internal Revenue Law by taking the tax from the manufactured tobacco and placing it on the leaf, are invited to attend the convention to be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is recommended that business, as far as practicable, be suspended by those interested, on the day named.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.

Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSARGE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The N. Y. Port Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, December 10, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion Capt. Winslow has consented to be present and is expected to address the audience.

The meeting will also be addressed by the Rev. Drs. Hill Scudder, T. L. Cuyler, R. R. Booth, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and others.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway, Messrs Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway, Mr. Nathan Lane, No. 69 Wall-st., and at the Academy of Music, on the 10th inst.

AT NO. 240 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr or Mrs. H. COH.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Weighing One Ton! Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Dramatic Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Poliuto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Milky White—St. George and the Dra-goon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Poor Gentleman—The People's Lawyer.

WALLACK'S—Masks and Faces. Felicity.

NIBLO'S—The Connie Soogah.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 538 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances—Matinee.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Glass-Blowers.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—Statuary.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 Broadway.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—Paintings.

VAN NUCHI'S MUSEUM—(No. 600 Broadway,)—A Work of Art.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The occupation of the wires for the transmission of public documents yesterday reduces the usual amount of news this morning. From the various military fields but little interest is reported. Affairs in the Army of the Potomac remain very quiet. There is nothing further from Gen. Sherman.

Our special dispatch from Washington announces that Gen. Rosecrans has been relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri. His successor is not mentioned. Gen. Steele, commanding the District of Arkansas, has been relieved by Major-Gen. Reynolds.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President's Message, the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and a comprehensive abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, are given in our columns this morning. The documents are all of much importance, and will command unusual attention. The pressure upon our columns defers the publication of Secretary Wells' report in full until another day.

The Stock Exchange was more generally firm yesterday, active speculation extending to the Railways as well as to Government Stocks. The Gold Room was 2½@4 ℔ cent. higher than on Monday. Money easy.

The steam transport *California*, Godfrey, Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 30, via Folly Island, Dec, 3, arrived at this port yesterday. 5th inst., 11 A. M., lat. 37° 15′, lon. —, passed a wreck sunk in sixteen fathoms water; supposed to be a schooner. On the night of the 1st inst., a blockade-runner side-wheel steamer was sunk in Charleston Harbor, by our gunboats, while attempting to run the blockade. All the crew were captured except the Captain and pilot, who made their escape.

Flour, Wheat and Oats were in demand and firmer yesterday. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were in more request, at buoyant prices. A fair business was reported in Tallow, Hay, Hops, Leather and Petroleum. Whisky was less active and unsettled. The Freight Market exhibited more animation. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Nov. 28, arrived at this port last evening. Her treasure list amounts to $380,000. The *Salvador* pirates were still held at Panama, awaiting the application to the Government of New-Granada for their transfer across the Isthmus.

The Live Stock markets continue to be well supplied, while the dressed-meat and poultry markets are so overstocked as to sensibly lessen the demand for live stock. About 3,600 beeves were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, 200 of which were taken by Government. The sales were slow at last week's prices for good stock, and a slight decline for common cattle, of which there were too many, besides some too poor for anything but dog's meat. Stock not all sold, and more expected. Sheep are selling a little quicker, and prices about 25c. ℔ head better. The supply is still large. Hogs are about ½c. ℔ ℔. lower, owing to free receipts, soft weather, and cheap poultry and mutton.

A Prussian named Ernest Guldenfuss, *alias* Louis Girard, was arraigned before United States Commissioner White, yesterday, on a charge of committing extensive forgeries in Prussia. He was arrested on Friday, near Troy, in this State, on a process issued by Judge Nelson, founded on a warrant of extradition granted by the President, on the application of the Consul-General of Prussia. It appears he was connected with a mercantile house in Halle on the Saale; he had a wife and child there, and he was trusted by his employers with the transaction of important business. In this manner he obtained facilities, it is alleged, for committing various forgeries upon houses in Prussia, and in other German States; and with bills and funds amounting to about 40,000 thalers, and with a young and handsome woman, whom he married, he fled to this country. His forged bills of exchange he converted into currency, receiving $85,000, and went to Troy, where he purchased an elegant residence. A safe which he had at his house, and which contained the title-deed to his estate, as well as other property, including money, was taken to Troy by consent of Guldenfuss, who, it appeared, proposed to surrender all his effects. Mrs. Guldenfuss, who, it appears, refuses to believe her husband guilty, is expected to arrive here this afternoon, and will attend him during his imprisonment, if permitted. He denies that he has two wives, though he says he has a child in Prussia. His first wife, he declares, is dead. The Prussian authorities contradict his statements.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy asks credit, and we think it may be given to him, considering how much money he might have spent in his department, for having disbursed in the last three and a half years, for men-of-war, iron-clad and wood rams, monitors, speculative naval abortions, munitions, provisioning, refitting, salaries, and so forth, a sum of only two hundred and thirty-eight odd millions. For this outlay the Secretary shows to-day 671 craft of most promiscuous character and quality, and over 50,000 seamen. The Secretary has a gross tonnage for his money of 510,396 tons, and he has 4,610 guns. Besides this, he has been capturing blockade-runners at a rate exceeding one a day for the last three and a half years—1,379 in all—of a gross value exceeding $14,000,000.

The department built during last year over 80 vessels of different classes, added 167 guns to the navy's artillery, and increased its tonnage to the tune of 42,427 tons. There is, of course, much room for congratulation in these facts. A notable feature in the report is the proposal to create the new rank of Vice-Admiral.

The President's Message.

The President's Message is brief, yet very comprehensive and explicit. It presents a satisfactory view of our foreign relations and of all the great departments of our internal administration. The exhibit thus officially authenticated, may well inspire the people with new confidence, though they were already prepared for its general outlines.

The President shows in a very forcible way the undiminished strength of the country in respect to adult males, the first necessity in war. In spite of the havoc made by battle and camp diseases during this mighty war, the number of voters at the last election in the loyal portion of the country, he declares, is greater than was the number in 1860, by 145,000, without including the ninety thousand soldiers who could not vote, or the largely augmented population in the Territories. This is a remarkable fact. Nothing like it, we believe, can be found in the previous annals of the world. Of course this supply of the drain made by the war has come largely from foreign immigration; but this does not make the increase of strength any the less positive. How different, in this respect, is the condition of the Confederacy, as presented in the late Message of Jeff. Davis The rebel leader directly admitted a most serious diminution of fighting material, and made this a strong point in his bold suggestions respecting the expediency of obtaining soldiers from the servile population. The prime want of the rebellion—that which, if nothing else, must in due time bring ruin to it—is the want of able-bodied men whereby to keep its armies up to a capacity for resistance. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, though committed to the rebellion by every prejudice, and writing under all the restraint of the rebel capital, did not hesitate, in one of his late letters, to declare that this deficiency, if the war should continue, must sooner or later bring the South to a condition of helplessness. What a volume of meaning is contained in this simple showing by the President that the North is growing stronger, while the South is thus confessedly growing weaker. What stronger incentive could be presented for our perseverance in the war until the rebellion shall sink, and the National Government, with its invigorating power, be reëstablished throughout the length of the land.

The most salient feature in the Message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of rebels to their allegiance. He says: "They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution." The President neither insists upon, nor looks for, any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, "To whom it may concern." It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true, that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent. That proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constiturion, to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the Proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument for war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution.

But the President, nevertheless, holds to the civil necessity of purging the nation from the evil which has been proved so damaging to its security. He strenuously urges a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land, and makes a fervent appeal to the minority in the present House of Representatives to permit the question to be submitted to the States for such action upon it as their legislatures may see fit to take. We most earnestly hope that this appeal will be received in the same liberal spirit in which it is made.

Though the minority of the present House may not personally like the proposed amendment, yet it is only the initiative they are asked to join in. The Constitution makes it the part of Congress only to *propose* constitutional amendments. The final responsibility concerning their adoption or rejection does not rest with it, but with the State Legislatures. All that is asked is, that these immediate representatives of the people should have an opportunity to carry out the will of their constituents, one way or the other, upon this mighty question. Surely, nothing could be more anti-democratic than to refuse the people this opportunity to declare their will in the way provided by the Constitution. This refusal would have no permanent effect, for the next Congress would be sure to propose the amendment. The only effects of the refusal would be to make injurious delay, and to bring new popular odium on the party whose representatives should thus seek to baulk the popular will.

The President renews his liberal offer of amnesty to the rebels, but this time accompanies it with a significant intimation that "the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed." The public mind of the North will receive this language with satisfaction. There is a limit beyond which clemency loses its character of magnanimity and sinks into weakness. That limit is nearly reached, in the dealings of our Government toward persistent rebels. The time has nearly come when expedients which have not yet been applied in any serious way should be visited upon the seat of the rebellion in all their rigor. There is no lack of human precedent, and, what is infinitely more, there is an unquestionable divine one. The first man who made fratricidal war was stripped of his possessions, and made a vagabond on the face of the earth. It would be a fit retribution for all men who persist in the same crime.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given, in his able and comprehensive report, a lucid and satisfactory exposition of the financial condition of the Government. Admitting that there is much in that condition which requires careful and anxious consideration, he holds that there is no occasion to doubt the ability of the people to bear the heavy and increasing burdens of the war, and to carry the Government safely through the prolonged struggle for national existence.

The Postmaster-General's Report.—The report of the Postmaster-General, which we lay before our readers this morning, is, in its most essential features, a satisfactory record of the operations of the department for the year. Its brevity is altogether commendable. The public want the facts, being, usually, able to supply the rhetoric for themselves. Gov. Dennison has seized manfully on this truth, and the consequence is an admirable compendium of appreciable facts. The department stands well financially. It shows an *apparent* deficit of only two hundred odd thousand dollars, against *seven millions* in the times of James Buchanan. But even this deficit of two hundred thousand dollars would be wiped out were the department not burdened with the franking system. If Gov. Dennison took credit for the Congressional vote which is supposed to commute the franks, he would have half a million on hand after paying all his debts. And these financial results have been reached at a crisis when the cost of mail carriage, the price of labor, and all that enters into the outlay of the Department, have enormously increased,—with *no increase* whatever in the rates of postage. The extraordinary fact, moreover, is presented in the report, that the department got nearly four millions more money during the year than it had estimated, at the same time that the miles of travel for the year had increased by over eighty thousand.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of "Don Sebastian" was repeated last evening, with complete success. The work gains in public favor, and is evidently destined to become a leading feature of Mr. Maretzek's repertoire. To-night, "Il Poliuto."

The *Herald* yesterday, in its usual editorial on the subject of operatic matters, went out of its way to attack "Don Giovanni," "Faust," and the "Daughter of the Regiment," supposing, with its customary fatuity, that these operas were played too often, and that "La Traviata" would be a preferable substitute. Mr. Maretzek has written a reply, which we publish below. It is only necessary to add that the operas referred to are precisely those in which Miss Kellogg appears, and that the article is not aimed at Mr. Maretzek, but at the lady in question. Every two or three weeks the *Herald* slobbers out something about independent criticism—a subject with which it is totally unacquainted. Miss Kellogg—the most talented and charming artist that America has ever produced—is the special victim which this valiant journal selects for its illustration of independence. Her name is not allowed to be mentioned in the paper. Afraid to attack her personally, the *Herald* thinks that by attacking the operas in which she is the acknowledged attraction, it will obtain its end. We mistake the public and Mr. Maretzek if it have this effect. At all events, we are glad that there is at last a chance of bringing up this matter to the bar of public opinion. Properly discussed, we shall know why Miss Kellogg is not allowed to be mentioned in the *Herald*, and why Signor Bellini is never, by any accident, referred to in that valuable sheet.

Academy of Music, Dec. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In answer to your editorial of this morning I take the liberty to state that, during the first eight weeks of this season of Italian opera, the following operas have been presented: Trovatore, Traviata, Lucrezia, Lucia, Ballo in Maschera, Faust, Poliuto, Martha, Don Giovanni, Rigoletto, Linda, Don Sebastian and Figlia del Reggimento. As your critic has undoubtedly been in Europe, he will know that two or three of the above-named operas would have sufficed for the same space of time in many of the principal theatres, and in Italy would have done for an entire season.

After five weeks of preparation, Don Sebastian has been produced in such a style, as would have taken as many months in the best established opera-houses in Europe, and even those where Government subvention prevails. The other novelties promised by me in the inaugural programme are intended for the entire Fall, Winter and Spring season, extending over seven months; and if the other new operas are also to be brought out with new scenes, dresses, appointments, etc., and are to be well rehearsed, no reasonable person can expect or believe, that the necessary work can be accomplished without adequate time.

Finally concerning the recommendation to give Traviata in preference to Don Giovanni and Faust, I can only say that this is a question of taste. The public, however, does not seem to share the preferences of your correspondent, if I may judge from the enormous difference in the receipts of the above-named operas, which sometimes, if not always, is the true standard of criticism with managers.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,
MAX MARETZEK.

Chas. Peters' Benefit.—To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon and evening, this deservedly popular comedian, who was recently severely injured by being run over by a horse-car, and who will probably never again be able to appear upon the stage, will receive a benefit at the Academy of Music, tendered him by his brethren of the dramatic profession. Mr. Peters, during his long residence among us, has, by his ready appreciation and excellent rendition of the many humorous characters he has sustained, made himself a universal favorite. His *Binney*, in the "American Cousin," will be remembered as one of the finest pieces of acting of the kind we have ever had in this city. The bill offered for his benefit—"London Assurance" at the matinée, and in the evening the "School for Scandal," each with a cast of unusual excellence—forms an attraction sufficient in itself to fill the Academy to its utmost capacity. The New-York public, proverbial for its generosity, will certainly not miss this opportunity to prove their appreciation and remembrance of an old favorite.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

(*Continued from Eighth Page.*)

securities bearing interest in currency, convertible into bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin. Notes bearing an increased rate of interest, payable in currency, redeemable in three or five years, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds, would be preferable, in the judgment of the Secretary, to any other form of security. Bonds at long dates, the interest of which is payable in currency at the usual rate, would be less attractive, and, in the end, involve a much greater sacrifice.

The seven-thirty notes authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, and now offered to the public, present as many advantages as any form of currency security, uniting a high rate of interest with convertibility. At the period of their maturity, it may be confidently believed that the country will have been restored to a state of security and peace, with all disturbing elements quieted, and resources increased and increasing—its strength confirmed, and with ample ability to meet all its obligations from its ordinary resources.

In the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found statements of the number of National Banks organized since his last annual report, the States and Territories wherein organized the amount of capital paid in, circulation, and bonds deposited. The statement exhibits a large and rapid increase, and demonstrates the popularity of the system. The rapid and extensive conversion of State institutions of established character, conducted through a long series of years by men of recognized financial ability, into banks organized under the new system, could not have taken place unless after full and careful consideration as to its safety and superior advantages. If it should be said that perhaps these advantages may be rather to those individually interested than to the community at large, the reply is that a single uniform currency, possessing the same value throughout the whole country, has been too long a general object of desire to have its importance questioned. If to this great and obvious good be added the benefit to Government in its financial operations, of being freed from all the uncertainties and embarrassments arising from a currency over which it can exercise no control, the advantage of any system which will effect these objects can admit of no debate. The Secretary was not among the first to appprove the plan adopted by Congress, and which seems to be receiving the popular sanction. Time and observation of its effects have, however, convinced him that the system, if not without defect, is based upon sound principles, and is entitled to all the benefit of a fair trial, and it is quite apparent that the good to be hoped cannot be fully realized so long as another system at war with the great objects to be attained shall continue to exist, unchecked and uncontrolled. While, therefore, the Secretary would not advise the adoption of unfriendly or severe measures, likely to embarrass the business of the country, especially when indications are so favorable that the national will soon replace all of a merely local character, he is yet of the opinion that such discriminating legislation should be had as will induce the withdrawal of all other circulation than than that issued under national authority, at the earliest possible moment.

For a statement of the transactions of the Treasury during the past year you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer. The labors of that officer are largely increased by the number of depositories which have been designated under the Act to Provide a National Currency. The labors of the Treasurer, and also of the Assistant Treasurers in the principal cities and the depositories designated under the act of August 6, 1846, are necessarily proportionate to the vast amounts passing through their hands, and the pecuniary responsibilities of some are such as few men whose character and capacity would justify so important a trust, are willing to assume. Necessarily obliged to surround themselves with a large number of assistants, for whose care and integrity they must be answerable, and to give bonds in amounts that few private fortunes would meet, a high degree of courage is required to endure the perplexities and incur the hazards of such an office. In view of these facts, and of the much better compensation readily paid to such men for labors much lighter, and responsibilities far less important, I cannot but recommend that the salaries of the Treasurer and of the Assistant-Treasurers, and of some of the designated depositaries, be increased within the current year. The Assistant-Treasurer at New-York having been compelled by ill health to resign, after long and most useful and honorable service, it became necessary to find a person qualified by his knowledge of business and financial affairs, by spotless character and acknowledged ability, to discharge the duties of that most important position. This the Secretary found to be extremely difficult, principally because the great pecuniary risk deterred men who had anything to lose, while the compensation allowed by law was much lower than is customarily paid for similar but far inferior service.

The office was most reluctantly occupied by the present incumbent, who relinquished an honorable position, with a much higher salary, at the urgent solicitation of the Secretary, purely from a sense of patriotism. Impelled by the same honorable feeling the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis, consented to withdraw his resignation, which had been tendered to the department. Not only justice but the best interests of the Government require that such compensation be paid to all public officers as will enable them to discharge important trusts freed from the harrassing cares and anxieties attendant upon inadequate incomes and bearing a just proportion to the nature and amount of service. The difficulty of inadequate compensation has occasioned much embarrassment in other operations of this department. Many persons of experience and skill, and who could readily command higher pay elsewhere, have resigned their places in the department. These places it has been found extremely difficult to fill, although there has been no reason to complain of a lack of applicants for employment. But in the vast and complicated affairs of the Treasury Department many persons are required possessing a higher order of ability, derived both from study and experience, and without whose aid these affairs could not be well and speedily transacted. Such persons cannot be expected to remain in the public service, and be content with a compensation too small for the daily wants of themselves and families, when solicited and accepted in other situations, and justify and even liberally remunerated. While, therefore, the Secretary does not favor high salaries, and feels as strongly as any one the necessity of strict economy, he is compelled to state this condition of things for the consideration of Congress.

The high rates of duties on imports imposed by recent laws afford such temptation to smuggling, and such facilities are presented for successful attempts to evade the revenue laws by the extent and nature of our sea-coast, and more especially of our frontier, that the necessity of strenuous efforts to prevent and punish offenses of this kind is impressed upon the Department with daily increasing force. The attention of Congress is particularly invited to so much of the report of the Commissioner of Customs as relates to this very important subject. The "act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1864, contains important provisions which, if properly enforced, will, it is believed, prove highly efficient. Sufficient time, however, for all the preparation necessary to carry all of these provisions into effect has not, as yet, been afforded. In the meantime, a careful preliminary inspection has been made by the Commissioner, under instructions from the Secretary, along our sea-coast and frontier lines, and the result of his observations leads to the conviction that preparations on a large scale are in progress for extensive and systematic operations in smuggling across our northern and north-eastern borders. To prevent, or even to check these operations, an increase of preventive force will be absolutelly necessary, and means should be placed at the disposal of the Department for that purpose, to be expended in such manner as the exigency may require. From the report of the Commissioner, and the nature of the case, it is no less obvious that an increase in the number of revenue boats, especially on the lakes, is not only expedient, but necessary; and the appropriation for that object should also be increased so as to meet the wants of the service.

The act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," modified in several important particulars preëxisting laws upon the same subject. So much of the Act of July 13, 1861, as authorized the President to permit commercial relations in insurrectionary States and sections, was repealed, except in certain specified cases. The rules and regulations with regard to commercial intercourse, previously adopted, have been modified accordingly. The second rather largely extended the powers and responsibilities of this Department by placing in its charge abandoned lands, houses and tenements in insurrectionary States, for the purposes of occupation and lease, and still further by directing that provision should be made "in such leases or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. This clause is regarded as placing all such persons under the protection of this Department, through which their general welfare is to be provided for. In framing rules and regulations to carry the provisions of this act into effect as directed in section eleven, such as were deemed essential to the proper execution of the powers conferred in relation to freedmen were made and approved by the President as required. It was, however, found necessary to suspend their operations for a time. This class of persons had been and were yet under the protection of the War Department, and the necessary provisions for their welfare had been afforded under military authority and supervision. The arrangements made for this purpose contemplated a continuance of the system adopted through the current year. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to defer action in this regard until the time should arrive for commencing the operations of a new year, and in the meantime to allow the freedmen to remain, as they had been, under military protection. The 8th section of said act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to appoint agents to purchase, on certain specified terms, any products of States declared in insurrection.

The amount of funds placed at the disposal of the Secretary for that purpose was, however, so limited that large operations on a cash basis were out of the question. In fact, the proper execution of the authority conferred by this provision of the statute has been attended with great embarrassment. After much consideration, however, a series of regulations was framed and approved, and several agents have been appointed, who have commenced operations under the laws, but their appointment is so recent that no sufficient time has elapsed to afford a basis for any reliable opinion of the probable result. The Secretary is, however, of the opinion that whether the hopes which may have been indulged of a considerable revenue to the Government from this source are realized or not, the incidental advantages of getting to market a considerable supply of the products referred to would compensate any effort made by the Government in that direction. A copy of the rules and regulations as received, together with those relating to abandoned lands, homes and tenements, providing for the care and employment of freedmen and for the purchase of products, are appended to this report. The Secretary has great satisfaction in stating that all expenses connected with executing the several acts restricting commercial intercourse have been much more than paid by fees arising under the regulations heretofore adopted. While the Secretary has great pleasure in stating that so far as his personal knowledge extends, and so far as he is informed, the affairs of this department have been well and satisfactorily conducted during the past year. An incident has occurred of a painful character, involving a possible loss to the Government, and tending to excite suspicion as to the the integrity of some person or persons employed in conducting its operation. On the 5th of June last, Mr. P. Bailey, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the Loan branch, connected with the Secretary's office, addressed a letter to the Secretary, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, of $1,000 each, were missing, and no trace of them could be found. The bonds were numbered from 34,301 to 34,400 inclusive, and were a part of one thousand transmitted by the National Bank Note Company on the 26th of September, 1863. In his letter to the Secretary, Mr. Bailey states: "I have exhausted all the resources at my command in endeavoring to find them, and nothing is left for me but to report the facts." A strict inquiry as to all the facts connected with the affair was immediately instituted, but no light was obtained further than to show that, on the 29th of September previous, Mr. Bailey sent the bonds in an open basket, with a weight placed on them, by two messengers, one of whom was an old clerk of established character, to the register's office, and there offered them to the clerk who usually received the coupon bonds in the register's room, who objected to taking charge of them on the ground that there was no place in the office where they could be safely kept, and requested that they might be taken back to the loan branch, where there were good safes. Mr. Bailey was sent for, and after some consultation as to the proper place of deposit, consented that they should be taken back and deposited in the safe in his office, and they were accordingly carried back by the same messengers, taken out of the basket, laid on the table, and in the course of the day placed in the safe, where they remained, as was supposed, until called for by the Register. They were called for and delivered from time to time, from March 17 to June 5, 1864, when the loss was discovered. The character of all parties concerned is reported as above suspicion, and nothing has since transpired to elucidate the matter, or to furnish any indications as to what has become of the missing bonds. As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they cannot be negotiated. The coupons, however, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on January and July 1st in each year. A careful examination was made of the January coupons paid on bonds of that issue, but it does not appear that any of them had been paid. These would be known by their numbers. Instructions were given to watch carefully for these coupons, but nothing further has been elicited. No other steps have been taken, as none appeared likely to be attended with any effect. With this exception I am not aware that any loss has occurred in the department.

For the detailed operations of the Mint and its branches, I respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent of the Mint. The total value of the bullion deposited at the Mint and branches during the last fiscal year was $24,020.808 47, of which $23,986,989 92 was in gold, and $933,818 55 in silver. Deducting the re-deposits, there remain the actual deposits, amounting to $24,012,741 49. The coinage for the year was: In gold coin, $21,649,345; gold bars, $2,333,403 31; silver coin, $548,214 10; silver bars, $301,872 89; cents, $463,800; total coinage, $25,296,635 30. The number of pieces of all denominations coined was 46,983,396. Of this coinage, $3,500,436 40 in 45,114,276 pieces was at Philadelphia; $12,534,809 02 in 1,869,120 pieces at San Francisco, and $1,876,377 04 in gold and silver bars at New-York. The Branch Mint at Denver has confined its operations to melting, refining, assaying and stamping bullion. The number of bars thus stamped was 582, of the value of $486,329 97. The cost of transportation from the Denver mint to the seaboard, coupled with the disturbed condition of the Indians on the route, have operated thus far to prevent the free development of the usefulness of this branch mint. I have hopes that the efforts now making may prove successful so far as to obviate in great part the difficulties referred to. A question of title to the proposed site of the branch mint at Nevada, authorized by Congress, has intervened to prevent any further steps from being taken toward its establishment, and no further steps can be taken until Congress shall have perfected the title. As soon as proper information can be obtained, the necessary measures will be taken for the establishment of a branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, in pursuance of the act of July 4, 1864. Preliminary examinations and reports have been ordered relative to a new building for the mint at San Francisco, authorized by the act of July 9, 1864.

As, in preceding years, the great value of the Coast Survey is constantly impressed upon the Government, while its operations upon the Northern coast have been continued without interruption, details of its officers have continued to be furnished to the army and navy, who have rendered service of great importance in the conduct of the war, and contributed largely to the success of various military and naval operations, not only upon the coast, but in the interior, as frequently testified by the officers in command. The light-houses and buoys in charge of the Light House Board have been maintained at their recognized standard of excellency. Some suggestions are made by the board tending to render the system still more efficient, to carry out which, estimates have been submitted. The restoration of lights, injured or destroyed by the rebels, has been proceeded with as rapidly as the territory has been brought within the control of the United States forces, and it is believed that the same unbroken chain which was exhibited before the war will soon be reëstablished along the whole coast of the United States.

The Secretary refers with satisfaction to the reports of the heads of the several bureaus and officers, as exhibiting the onerous duties devolving upon them, and the great amount of labor performed, all of which has been, with few exceptions, bestowed cheerfully and assiduously. An increase of force is required in the bureaus of the Second and Third Auditor, and the Second Comptroller, to prevent a vast accumulation of business injurious to claimants and embarrassing to the Government.

The lease of the premises now occupied as a Custom House in New-York, will expire on the first of May next, but may, under the provisions of the contract of lease, be purchased by the Government for $1,000,000, if notice to that effect be given three months before its termination. The premises are suitable and convenient for custom-house purposes, and of greater value than the sum named. If the purchase is to be made, the Secretary should be seasonably authorized to give the stipulated notice, and the necessary appropriation made before the adjournment of Congress. This purchase has been heretofore recommended in two successive reports, and in that recommendation the Secretary fully concurs. In closing this report, the Secretary feels that he cannot but follow the example of his predecessor in gratefully acknowledging the obligation he is under to the Assistant Secretaries and other officers of the Treasury Department, not only for the cheerfulness and devotion with which their own peculiar duties have been discharged, but for the kindness and zeal with which they have striven to lighten his labors and enable him to sustain, however imperfectly, the weight of a most onerous and embarrassing position. (Signed,)

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy opens with a statement of the measures adopted by the present Administration, on first coming into power, to create a navy adequate to the requirements of the blockade of over three thousand miles of coast. Foreign squadrons were recalled, new vessels were built, the merchant service was called upon for steamers available as war vessels, the capacity of our navy yards was increased, the foundries and workshops of the country were put in requisition for supplies of ordnance and machinery, the number of seamen was greatly augmented, and the deficiency of officers supplied by judicious selections of experienced shipmasters from the commercial marine. The Secretary dwells upon the results of these labors, as represented by the stringent blockade of the Southern coast, and the victories achieved by Stringham, Dupont and Farragut. He also refers in terms of eulogy to the exploits of our navy on the Mississippi and other inland waters, which are now patrolled by a fleet of more than one hundred vessels. The Secretary states that it has always been the policy of the department never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired. Hence no large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers have been sent out from time to time, to protect American shipping, and to watch the predatory vessels of the rebels.

The Secretary details the measures which have been taken to insure the effectual blockade of Southern ports—all of which have been closed except Wilmington, which offers remarkable facilities to blockade-runners. He refers in this connection to the fact that almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England.

The operations of the Western Gulf Squadron comprise the demonstrations against the Texas ports, and the short-lived occupation of Brownsville, and the capture of the fortifications on the bay of Mobile by Admiral Farragut, on the 5th of last August. The capture of these forts was all that was contemplated, as the capture of the city itself would not render the blockade more effectual than it is at present.

After a brief reference to the services of the East Gulf Squadron, which have been limited mainly to incursions for the destruction of Salt Works on the Florida Coast, the Secretary narrates the operations of the South Atlantic Squadron, which comprises within its limits the ports of Savannah and Charleston. No formidable independent operations in the form of naval combats have taken place during the year. The blockade of Charleston has been steadily enforced. The withdrawal of Gen. Gillmore, with a large portion of his command, to another field, in February last, devolved the duty of maintaining the blockade chiefly on the iron-clads, and these vessels have since then kept their position off Morris Island, to the great injury of the blockade-running business of Charleston. Early in the Summer an attack upon Fort Sumter, with the iron-clads, was planned, but afterward abandoned as unadvisable.

The North Atlantic Squadron, in the number of vessels and officers and men exceeds every other, and its operations are of the first importance. In addition to blockading the only remaining port of commercial intercourse in the rebel States, on this squadron has devolved the duty of guarding and holding possession of the great inland waters of North Carolina and Virginia, and an extensive coöperation with the armies which are threatening Richmond and its vicinity. The operations of this squadron on the James River, and in the sounds of North Carolina, are referred to at length, and the gallant action of Lieut. Cushing, in assailing and destroying the formidable rebel ram *Albemarle*, is commended in fitting terms. The Secretary details the difficulties of keeping up the effectual blockade of Wilmington. Rebel forts command the channels, and none of our ships with heavy broadsides cannot approach them on account of the shallowness of the water. The coöperation of a land force is therefore necessary to the reduction of the place. Notwithstanding the facilities for running the blockade at this port, sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of $13,000,000, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington. Over fifty such results have occurred since Rear-Admiral Dahlgren anchored his monitor fleet inside of Charleston bar and closed that port to commerce.

The operations of the Mississippi Squadron include the expedition up the Red River, which, owing to the unusually low stage of water, might have resulted in a terrible disaster to Admiral Porter's fleet, but for the genius and engineering skill of Lieut.-Col. Bailey. The exploit of this officer in throwing a dam across the river below the bar at Grand Ecore, thereby raising the water on the bar sufficiently to enable the fleet to escape from their dangerous position, will be remembered as one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

The Potomac flotilla, at present under command of Commander Foxhall A. Parker, has been chiefly employed in arresting the contraband trade on the Potomac, and in guarding the Rappahannock. It has been found impossible to prevent wholly the contraband traffic on these rivers.

There has been no material change in the strength of the Pacific Squadron within the past year. No hostile craft has made its appearance in the Pacific, and our commerce has been carried on in its usual channels without interruption, other than that necessarily caused by the measures of foreign Powers in an attitude of hostility toward each other.

The West India squadron, as an organization, has ceased to exist, the principal object for which it was created being no longer prominent. The vessels of this squadron have given convoy to the California steamers over the most exposed section of their route. This convoy has been since, when expedient, extended over the entire route, by detailing an armed vessel to accompany each steamer.

The piratical depredations of the English built rebel cruisers are detailed at length by the Secretary. The capture of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* is justly viewed as a most gallant and creditable action. The Secretary briefly alludes to the career of the *Florida*, the seizure and release of the *Georgia*, and the depredations of the *Tallahassie* along our coast.

A tabular statement is given of the number of vessels of every class constructed or in process of construction since March 4, 1861. The number of vessels in the navy, including those under construction, is 671, with a total tonnage of 510,496 tons, and 4,610 guns. The addition to the navy from December, 1863, to December, 1864, is 109 vessels. The navy contains 62 iron-clad vessels, mounting 189 guns.

In reviewing the construction of naval vessels, the Secretary argued that the necessities of the blockading service required weight of armament rather than speed. The demand for small, heavily armed propellers has been supplied by the construction of twenty-three gunboats, of which the *Unadilla*, *Pinola* and *Wissahickon* may be taken as the type. These gunboats continue to maintain a good reputation, and their steam machinery gives satisfaction. Well adapted as they are for guarding our coast, a larger description was needed for ocean service, and four vessels of the class of the *Ossipee*, mounting each two guns of eleven inches, were built. There were, also, four vessels of sightly less tonnage constructed, carrying the same armament, of which the *Kearsarge* is the type. The *Shenandoah* is the type of six vessels, mounting each three eleven-inch guns, all of which sustain a high reputation. The heavy guns mentioned constitute the principal armament of the several classes named, but they each have in addition from two to six guns of less calibre. The Secretary alludes to the *Puritan* and the *Dictator* as among the experiments which the exigencies of the time have imposed upon the Navy Department. Several large and imposing vessels-of-war, of which the *Ammonoosuc* is a representative, are in process of construction. The question of machinery for naval purposes is discussed at some length. Nothing, says the Secretary, has been left undone in the way of ascertaining and putting in use all valuable improvements in steam machinery, and no occasion neglected of experimentally determining the data necessary for correct opinion.

The Secretary alludes to the great necessity of a navy-yard for the exclusive construction of iron-clad vessels and their machinery. He says this matter is still delayed, and urges, with much force, the immediate necessity of establishing such a yard and depot.

All of our present navy-yards, it will be remembered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseded these, and the inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety and often of great disappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy-yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to secure necessary repairs, the department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment at Mound City, Memphis, New-Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk and Baltimore. But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order. The Secretary decides that it is necessary for the preservation of iron vessels that they should be laid up in fresh water in time of peace, and he therefore thinks League Island, in the Delaware River, the best point for such yard. He recommends that the offer of League Island be accepted without delay. In regard to the navy-yard on the Mississippi, a commission, consisting of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Col. A. H. Bowman and George W. Blunt, of New-York, is now making investigations with a view of locating the yard.

In regard to naval rank Secretary Welles says we have at present no rank in the navy corresponding with that of Lieutenant-General in the army. He therefore recommends the establishments of the rank of Vice-Admiral, and says there is a peculiar fitness which the country will recognize if the rank is bestowed upon Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut.

The enactments of the last session of Congress, in regard to enlistments, have been in their operation beneficial to the naval service, and in a great degree have corrected the unfortunate legislation of the preceding session. Not only the full compliment of men required has entered the service, but a surplus of many thousands of landsmen have offered, who could not be received. But the want of seamen is still felt. Large numbers of that valuable class were induced to enter the army when high bounties were given to the soldiers and withheld from the sailors. Many thousand trained seamen, under those extraordinary inducements, enlisted in the army before the legislation for the two branches of the public service was equalized. Although the law now authorizes their transfer to the navy, a very considerable portion of them still remain in the army, where landsmen would be of equal service. In order to produce a greater number of skilled officers and seamen, the *Sabine* has been fitted up as a school ship, where boys may become qualified to enter the naval academy. It is recommended that half the midshipmen annually chosen be selected from among the boys on the school-ship. The naval academy at Annapolis will again be in the full tide of successful operation by the Spring of 1865. Preliminary measures have been tken to carry into effect the law of the last session of Congress, authorizing the education of the Naval Academy of Cadet Engineers, to be selected from youths not over 18 years of age, who shall have been engaged at least two years in the fabrication of steam machinery.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons since the last Annual Report, and reported to the department proper to Nov. 1, is 324, classified as follows: Schooners, 105; steamers, 88; sloops, 40; brigs, 3; barks, 3; small boats, 85. The total number of captures since the commencement of the rebellion is 1,379, viz.: Schooners, 652; steamers, 267; sloops, 171; brigs, 33; barks, 26; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property amounts to $14,396,250 54; expenses, $1,227,153 96; leaving for distribution, one-half to the captors, and one-half to the United States, as a naval pension fund, $13,190,841 46. The naval pension roll on the 1st of September was 1,609 persons, receiving annually a total amount of $189,659 10. Pensions for the new ranks in the navy are recommended. It is recommended that naval vessels captured in conflict be declared legitimate subjects of prize; also that transports, armed or unarmed, conveying troops or munitions of the enemy, be considered in a like sense. The law, as it now stands, seems to prohibit such consideration.

In regard to supplies for the navy, the Secretary says: "The present contract system is open to many and serious objections. Whatever may have been its merits when originally established, the condition of the country and of trade has so changed as to render essential modification necessary, if not the abrogation of the system itself. The instability of prices, and a rising market during the progress of the war, have made it difficult, and, in some instances, almost impossible to procure offers for contracts to furnish yearly supplies for the navy from honest and reliable contractors at a rate which does not contemplate the highest market price of gold, as well as long delay in the time of payment. Any change for the better in the condition of the country or the market, will be a gain to the contractor who has an annual contract, and a corresponding loss to the Government. It is, therefore, recommended that supplies be hereafter purchased in open market, by agents whose fidelity and probity have been tested through long years of service. Immense sums might thereby be saved to the Government. Contracts are made under the operation of existing laws, which cannot be honestly fulfilled; and under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud, by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market. Articles inferior in quality and deficient in quantity are delivered and passed. Bribery and other improper practices are resorted to, to induce persons in the employment of the Government to aid in these frauds.

The Secretary reluctantly recommends that the salaries of the clerical force be increased until the close of the war.

The total appropriations for the department year ending June 30, 1864, were $115,765,587 70. The expenditures of the department for the same time were $85,733,292 78. The total available resources of the department for the year 1865 are $139,289,969 47. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the sum of $112,167,663 28 is estimated to be necessary. The reports of the various bureaus show a satisfactory condition of affairs. The chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states the *personnel* of the navy at about 6,000 officers and 45,000 men. Under the operation of the acts of Congress, giving seamen the same bounties as soldiers, and crediting their enlistment upon the quotas of towns, the naval deficiencies have been filled. The consumption of coal this year will be about 500,000 tons. The ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard furnishes all the large sizes of rope required, but the facilities at the Washington Navy-yard are entirely inadequate to supply the needed quantity of cables and anchors, and additional establishments are recommended. The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery states the number of casualties reported during the year to be 171 killed and 351 wounded. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229; of which number 1,048 died, 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving 2,111 under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of deaths is 1,560. He suggests a reorganization of the medical department so as to place it in better harmony with the growth and [illegible] of other branches of the service.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

The Fight at Grahamsville—The Rebels Admit a Drawn Battle—Foster Still on the Railroad, and Receiving Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The *Savannah Republican*, of Dec. 1, says it mentioned in a previous issue that a force of Federals had landed in Broad River, and were advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates had transported an effective force to that point, which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward, on the 30th of November, under the command of Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the Georgia State troops, to meet them.

The *Republican* says the Federal troops numbered 5,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. SMITH was attacked at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville. The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets, and seven pieces of artillery.

The fight lasted till dark. We, the paper says, repulsed every attack, and finally drove the enemy's right and centre, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action. The rebels received reinforcements, but notwithstanding their boastings, admit it was a drawn battle.

Last night (30th,) the *Republican* says, seven or eight transports, loaded with troops, were rapidly going up Brood River, which gives assurance that the fight will be renewed to-day.

The *Republican* says that WHEELER managed KILPATRICK with all ease.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamer Costa Rica—The Salvador Pirates still Retained.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Nov. 28, arrived at this port last evening. The following is the specie list:

SAN FRANCISCO.			
J. B. Newton & Co.	$28,000 00	Leese & Waller..	$50,000 00
H. Cohn & Co.	22,300 00	Order	13,891 44
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	30,000 00	Total	$378,878 54
		ASPINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co	126,407 10	Pereg, Planas & Obarris	$1,570 00
A. Rich & Bros	6,500 00	S. L Isaacs & Asch	400 00
A. S. Rosenbaum.	19,190 00	Ribon & Munoz	1,196 00
Scholle Bros	23,600 00	Ramon Vallerino.	500 00
J. Strause Bros & Co	47,000 00	Total	$380,544 54

By the *Costa Rica* we learn that the pirates caught on board of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* are yet held on board the *Narragansett*. They were not sent forward by last steamer in charge of Consul RICE, because the Government of the State opposed it. It was, however, understood that they would be sent home by this with Capt. COHEN, which will not be done on account of lack of convoy. The United States steamers *Narragansett* and *Saginaw* are the only American war vessels in Panama Bay.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

NO LATE REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Richmond papers are received here on the third day of publication, and, as they have no Sunday issues, we are to-day without our usual rebel intelligence of Gen. SHERMAN'S whereabouts and movements. It is proper to infer that the rebel papers of Monday contain nothing more definite from SHERMAN than what we have already received, or else Gen. GRANT would have telegraphed their contents to-day to the President, which he had not done up to a late hour this evening.

ROSECRANS RELIEVED.

Gen. ROSECRANS was to-day relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri. Gen. STEELE also understood to be relieved by Gen. REYNOLDS.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES CHANGES.

The Senate Committee to arrange standing committees, reported their action this morning to the Senatorial caucus. Several changes were reported by committee. They deposed Senator HALE from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee, and put Senator GRIMES in his place. This action of the committee, was the occasion of a lively debate which came to no definite conclusion before the adjournment of the caucus, which meets again to-morrow, when the subject will be finally disposed of. Senator SHERMAN has been placed at the head of the Finance Committee, and relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture. Several other changes were made by the committee, but beyond the above they were unimportant.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. CHASE.

Late last evening the President determined to appoint Hon. SALMON P. CHASE to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This morning the appointment was sent to the Senate, Mr. CHASE having been a member of that body, according to the usual practice in such cases, the nomination was not referred to the committe on the judiciary, but immediate action was taken and it was unanimously confirmed.

Chief Justice CHASE was informed to-day of his appointment, and will soon be here to accept this honorable office.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

After the meeting of the Supreme Court to-day, the members of the Bar passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice TANEY. Several eulogies were pronounced, the best of which was that of CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., of New-York. REVERDY JOHNSON, in endeavoring to explain away the odious opinion of TANEY, that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, stated that the late Chief Justice alluded to the revolutionary period.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE will deliver his discourse on PETER THE GREAT, and some of his celebrated national lyrics, before EASTMAN'S Business College in Poughkeepsie, this evening.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

All Quiet in the City---A Small Vote Polled ---The Result.

The election for municipal officers passed off, yesterday, with almost perfect quietness. But little interest seemed to be manifested by the citizens generally as to who should be the controlling parties in our city government. The vote polled was not more than one-half that polled at the late Presidential election. The following are the candidates elected.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

Districts.

1—John Moore—Tammany, Mozart and McKeon.
3—Michael Norton—Mozart and McKeon.
4—(To fill vacancy) John Hecker—Citizens' Association.
5—Ignatius Flynn—McKeon Democrat.
7—William H. Gedney—Union.
9—Lewis R. Ryers—Tammany and Mozart.
11—John Brice—Tammany and Mozart.
13—Peter Masterson—Tammany.
15—James O'Brien—Tammany and Mozart.
17—Barlow W. Van Voorhis—Tammany, Citizens', and McKeon.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

First District.

Edwin M. Haggerty—Tammany.	Pat. H. Keenan—Tam.
John Healy—Tam.	Isaac Robinson—Tam. & Union.
John Stacom—Tam.	James Hays—Tam.

Second District.

Bernard Kenney, Tam.	Sam. A. Patterson, Union and Cit. Asso.
Charles Roster, McK. & Cit. Asso.	Jas. G. Buckman, Tam.
Thomas Brady, Tam.	W. H. Taylor, Cit. Asso.

Third District.

Abraham Lent—U. and C.	Wm. Atkinson—Union.
J. Wilson Green—Cit.	Geo. M. Van Nort—Union
Thos. Leary—Dem.	John Houghtalin—Dem.

Fourth District.

Patrick Russell—T. & M.	David Fitzgerald—T. & M.
T. O'Calaghan—McKeon.	Henry W. Bookhorn—U.
Wm. Joyce—Tam. & Moz.	Valentine Cook—T. & M.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

Dist.	Dist.
1.—Jas. P. Dupignac, Union and Dem.	5.—Jas. W. Gerard, Tam. and Citizens'.
2.—John Hayes, T. & McK.	6.—James M. McLean, Union and Dem.
3.—Jas. W. Farr, Union.	7.—William Hitchman, Tammany.
4.—John T. Turner, Tam. and McKeon.	

The Electoral Vote of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The electors of President and Vice-President met in the Senate chamber at the capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Hon. CHAUNCY DEPEW, Secretary of State, called the college to order, and administered the constitutional oath to each member.

There being a full attendance, on motion of Hon. PRESTON KING, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was chosen President, after which Mr. WM. BRISTOL and Mr. HIRAM HORTON were appointed Secretaries.

The college then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 6, 1864.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$190,000	Amer. Gold..	239¾	900	M. S. & N. I.	73
180,000	do.	239⅝	100	do....s10	72⅞
40,000	do.	239⅝	300	do....b3	73
60,000	do.	239⅜	300	do....s5	73
110,000	do.	240	500	do.	73⅛
50,000	do.	239⅝	100	do....s10	73⅛
30,000	do.	239	100	do....s10	73
10,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.C.		300	do....s3	73
	Old issue.	109¾	300	do....b3	73⅛
50,000	do....b3	109⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R....b5	130
50,000	do.new iss.b3	109⅝	100	do.	130
50,000	do.	109⅝	200	do.	129¾
50,000	do....b3	109⅝	300	Cleve. & Tol....b3	109⅛
35,000	do....s3	109	300	Chi. & R I....b3	106¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅛	100	do.	106⅝
100	do.	121⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	42⅛
100	Erie R....s10	95⅛	300	do.	42¾
100	do.	95⅛	100	do.	42¾
400	do.	95⅜	100	Chic.&N.W.Pr.	77⅛
2000	do....s30	95⅛	400	do.	77⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	116	100	do....b3	77⅛
100	do.	116	100	Central Coal Co.	60
100	do.	115⅝	500	Pitts.Ft.W.& C.	105⅛
500	Reading R.	137	100	do....b4	105⅛
200	do....b3	137	400	do.	105⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	129¼	200	do....b3	105⅛
100	do.	129⅜	400	do.	105
100	Quick. Min.	87	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	51
100	Mariposa Min..s10	36	100	Cum. Coal.	46⅜

The stock market was very active and strong on the call. Government stocks were in great demand. Gold, after the call, touched 237⅝, but soon rallied to 238, at which figure it stood at the close of report.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY—Or, "The Human Face Divine." A New System. Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character," and "How to Read Them," given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for 1865. Monthly, $2 a year. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

McCORMICK'S
COAL YARD.

Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st. First quality red and white ash coal, viz:

STOVE, RANGE,
GRATE,
FURNACE,

delivered to any part of the city at
$10 75 PER TON.

Yard Nos 204 and 206 East 32d-st. between 2d and 3d avs

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45
I. V. BROKAW, No 34 4th-av.
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

All who enter their names this month at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will be received at half prices. Lessons to be complete by May 1. Penmanship, Book-keeping and business affairs.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Members of Congress use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE with great relish. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—Perry's Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it. Principal wholesale agency, No. 75 William-st., New-York.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

The Popular Idea
OF
FASHIONABLE FABRICS
AT
RATIONAL PRICES
is now being illustrated at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

The stock of Fancy Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children, at GENIN'S establishment, embraces all the new, dashing and Debonnaire styles for Winter that have been announced in Paris, beside a great variety of original novelties, and the figures affixed to the fabrics will be found as satisfactory as the fabrics themselves. There is no just reason why the

FASHIONABLE WORLD

should pay twice the sum for an article than it is intrinsically worth; and feeling that it is neither to the interest nor to the credit of the merchant to be exacting, the undersigned is determined to sell at such rates as will afford a fair margin of profit, and nothing more.

GENIN.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston,
Wholesale Agents for New England.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by all Druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Seekers of Health and Strength, you are invited to resume those forfeited blessings by a timely resort to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. You will find them in that immaculate vegetable restorative. But be sure you procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad. Look closely to the trade-mark. Buy only of reliable dealers.
Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—
These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Economical Housekeepers Use
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.
Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

At Old Prices—Wedding and Ball Cards—EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Specimens by mail.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

POMEROY—MACK.—At Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Wm. A. Matson, GEORGE V. POMEROY, Jr., of New-York, and HELEN L., daughter of the late Charles S. Mack, Esq., of the former place.

PRIOR—RUSHMORE.—On 1st of 12th month, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Roslyn, L. I., according to the order of the Society of Friends, JOHN A. PRIOR, of Jersey City, and ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas Rushmore.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM BARNES, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 28, of diphtheria, NELLIE MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Wm. Delos and the late Ellen M. Balch, aged 6 years. Also, on Sunday, Dec. 4, CHARLES DELOS, only son of the above, aged 4 years.

The bodies will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday.

Let God's will be done.

Believing in the unbounded goodness of our Heavenly Father, we have this blessed consolation that by our bereavement three angel spirits are now united in Heaven.

ABBY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, J. EDWARD ABBY, aged 43 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., and Company H. (8th,) 7th Regiment N. Y. N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 171 12th-st., near 7th-av.

CHASE.—At Derby Line, Vt., Hon. LUCIEN B. CHASE, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 481 5th-av., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, CATHARINE, relict of the late Rev. Maurice W. Dwight, D. D.

FROST.—On Monday, Dec. 5, CLARA HITCHCOCK, only daughter of George W. and Rosalie H. Frost, aged 2 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

GUION.—At Mount Hope, on Monday, Dec. 5, HENRIETTA GUION, wife of Alexander Durand, aged 24 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GAYNOR.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, MARY, widow of John Gaynor, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, Bleecker-st.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

HUGHES.—At his residence, Rossville, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 5, JASPER WARD HUGHES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the railroad depot Pleasant Plains, to meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, on Thursday, the 8th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall on the arrival of the 10 A. M. boat from Staten Island.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

MORRELL.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, ABM. V. MORRELL, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 81 South 4th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.

NICHOLS.—On Monday, Dec. 5, CHARLES W. NICHOLS, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers Walter and John T. E. Nichols, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Brooklyn City Hospital, Raymond-st.

PARKER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARET H., wife of E. S. Parker, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. H. Keyser, No. 238 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

POST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of typhoid fever, GERARDUS POST, aged 22 years, eldest son of William and Margaret Post.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SUTTON.—In this city, on Second Day evening, at the house of a relative, No. 133 West 36th-st., PHEBE JANE, only daughter of Allen and Jane Sutton.

The body will be removed to Westchester County. The interment to take place Fifth Day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase.

VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, JACOB D. VAN WINKLE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing
STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,
Made from the
AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY'S
FLOCKED RUBBER GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S TALMAS,
GENTLEMEN'S SACK COATS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, LEGGINS, &c.,
LADIES' CLOAKS.
Also,
HORSE COVERS.
The above named goods possess a fine cloth surface and are warranted water-proof.
For sale by
F. R. TAYLOR,
No. 3 Barclay-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS
During the month of December,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. J. W. SPOOR,
Celebrated Medical Electrician, has opened an office in the Madison-square Hotel, corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Dr. SPOOR applies electricity on the most scientific principles yet discovered, by which he is able, through his superior facilities, in the use of the most celebrated Galvanometory and Electro-Magnetic machines to cure all curable diseases more easily, more effectually and in less time than by any other system of practice. Call and see. Consultation free.

A MERCHANT AND GENTLEMAN DESIRES a traveling companion for his son, who, though not an invalid, is advised by physicians to take one or more voyages, and purposes visiting California, Japan and India, (seventeen years of age.) A man of integrity and properly recommended, would find a good opportunity for travel and liberal remuneration. Address, with recommendations, A. G. P. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC Lodge No. 178, F and A. M., are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, J. EDWARD ABBY. The members of the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend.
GEO. W. SMITH, M.
CHAS. W. SY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will open a Fair on Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, which will continue until SATURDAY, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of admission ten cents. The object of the Fair is to cancel debts incurred for supplies of the institution during the past Summer.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The best in the world. Harmless, reliable. The only perfect restorative for gray hair. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 10 University-place.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

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PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

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FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
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DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 15th inst
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Mechanics' Banking Association,
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AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
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JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANC'N M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LASAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

Bank Department, Albany, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof: and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Office of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Co., No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of this company will be opened THIS DAY. Subscriptions received by the following parties:
POLHAMUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place.
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
At Broadway Bank.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William-st.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

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☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7,3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of Shelden and Columbia Copper Co.,
No. 22 William-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Office No. 73 South 4th-st.
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, of this city, have this day declared their eighth monthly Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. JAMES BISHOP, President.
ALFRED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use; has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 148 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate.
L. CHARMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE COUPE HORSE, with harness complete. The horse is seven years old; the harness quite new. The present owner believes it the best turnout of the sort in this city. Can be examined at the private stable No. 49 West 44th-st., from 8 o'clock till 10 o'clock A. M., until sold.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness; both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, stylish, kind, and good travelers. Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 18 Leonard-st.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES.—GOOD accommodations for four horses, where they will be well cared for, in Orange, N. J. Price, $20 per month. Apply to C. BRAMHALL, No. 268 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

At the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.

Large sale of very choice OIL PAINTINGS of the highest class, being three entire private collections, with others just received from Europe, comprising works of
B. C. Koek Koek,
A. Cornet,
Carabain,
Merty,
Louis Myer,
Karsen,
Natscher,
Lommens,
Gia Comucci,
Di Criscito,
Vertunni,
Matini,
Bencelari,
Russo,
Del Rye,
A. F. Tait,
Wm. M. Brown.
H. Savry,
Leickert,
Vander Waerden,
David Col,
Terburg,
Scheers,
Verschuur,
Centurier,
Peluso,
Alfano,
De Nigris,
De Gregori,
Petrucelli,
Filippo Polferi,
Toma,
James Hart,
B. Schaep,
M. Koek Koek,
Vermeren,
Van Hove,
Hulks,
Eekhout,
Opdenhoff,
N. Pilazzi,
Saltelli,
Pappaceno,
Discanoo,
Hartagno,
Sacilano,
Mich Cammarano,
Mancini,
David Johnson.

They will be on exhibition on and after FRIDAY, Dec. 2, and two evenings previous to the sale, from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening.

AUCTION SALE OF $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT WORKS OF ART, &c.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,
At the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house, velvet tapestry, carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c., rosewood chamber furniture, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues at the house. Rain or shine, without reserve. HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By GEORGE COOK, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, very superb household furniture of every kind, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, halls, &c., in suites and in separate lots to suit; some superior marble and bronze clocks; Parian and bronze statuary; china and other vases; cologne sets, &c. Also, one mahogany piano-forte; one rosewood piano-forte; one gold watch and two watch chains. By order of Alrich Henkin and John Hahn, Administrators of Henry Jurgens, deceased.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.

CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton are now ready.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo. S. Fox, deceased, about 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about nine miles from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford, and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Alleghany township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of the old established house of Abraham M. Bininger & Co., No. 375 Broadway, who retire from the business. The sale will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of; sold under guarantee as to quality and positively without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 19 William-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. VAN SCHAICK, S. F. MASSETT, } General Partners.
W. R. TRAVERS, GEO. A. OSGOOD, } Special Partners.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr. James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Washington, D. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. G. FANT and RICHARD PETTIT withdrawing from the firm, and also from the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
H. G. FANT,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM T. HERRON,
RICHARD PETTIT,
SUSAN IRELAND.

The business will be continued in Washington, D. C., by the undersigned under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO., and in Georgetown, D. C., under the name of the Bank of Commerce, as heretofore, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and bank.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM. T. HERRON,
SUSAN IRELAND.
WASHINGTON, D. C, Dec. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE & GAMBLE, at 31 Broad-st.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
ARTHUR GAMBLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House.
large stock constantly on hand.

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.
A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the zest and geniality of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.
To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No. 199 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS—Furnishing an attractive, entertaining, useful and artistic Magazine, surpassing all rivals, and in completeness the best monthly in the world. Price 35 cents. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium of a package of Patterns or a large engraving to each subscriber. Also, splendid Premiums for Clubs, consisting of Albums, Dress Elevators, Gold Pens, Godey's, Peterson's and Arthur's Magazines, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, Melodeons and Organs. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of price. Office of publication, No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York. The splendid January No., with an artistic Poem by Theodore Tilton, now ready.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Nurse and Spy," a new highly exciting and richly embellished work, embracing the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle fields as "Field Nurse" and "Spy." Just the book the people want. Energetic persevering men, teachers, ladies and especially returned soldiers, will find a rare opportunity to make money by engaging in the sale of this thrilling work. For terms, which are very liberal, apply to or address W. S. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 152 Asylum-st., Hartford, Connecticut.

FAIRS.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE CHURCH OF the Good Shepherd, 54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. R. Hoyt, Rector, will commence THURSDAY, Dec. 8, in the school-room of the church. Patronage and contributions are respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 105 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
A number of lots on the east and west sides of the Central Park, beautifully located. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY LOTS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 352 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in the best part of Berkshire County, Mass. House has sixteen rooms, and commands an extensive view of most beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk from railroad station, post-office and churches; large variety of choicest apples, pears, cherries, &c.; to be appreciated must be seen. Price, $15,000. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS WHITING, Great Barrington, Mass., or SHEPARD & BEACH, No. 31 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order; very valuable if divided into city lots; will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes' walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order; soil loamy and free from stone; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rynd Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 366 West 35th-st., furnished with modern improvements. Lot 20x100, house 20x45. Price $8,000, perfect title, no incumbrances, good investment. For terms and permit to view tne premises apply at No. 121 West 45th-st., to GALEN TERRY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 90 ACRES, finely timbered, watered, fruited, &c.; neat buildings; house two-story, 12 rooms; 40 minutes from city, Central New-Jersey Railroad; for sale low. Also residences and farms, all sizes, prices and locations.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner of 28th-st. and Lexington-av. Inquire of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—$20,000—SPLENDID PATENT RIGHT for the United States. This is a complete monopoly; all other inventions must retire before it; rare opening for a large fortune. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

EXTRA NICE PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND; lot 40x103; five rooms, in Union-st., Factoryville, five minutes from landing; large grape arbor; pears, cherries, strawberries raspberries, quinces; price $1,600 $400 cash. MACDONALD, No. 106 Fulton-st. No agents.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FARM, BEAUTIFUL buildings, [illegible] two superior farms near Rhinebeck, neighborhood unexceptionable; choice farm on Raritan River; fine property on Walker-st. to exchange for farm. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR the 8th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MILL AND two dwelling-houses, with two hundred acres of good land and immense water power, eighty miles from New-York city. JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey; suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

FARM $5 PER ACRE—BARGAIN—N. W. Wisconsin, for fruit, vines, grain, cattle, wool. Other farms at a sacrifice. Owner, WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS.—PLOTS OF LOTS ON 8th-av. for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Murray Hill, to a small private family without children; to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 5TH-AV. HOTEL, a first-class four-story house, 26 feet wide, and the furniture for sale; house elegantly furnished throughout; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECond floor to rent, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, without board, in a private house, No. 29 Washington-square, north. Gas, hot and cold water. Reference required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 10 WOOSTER-STREET. Rent, $850 per annum. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 331 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A MILLS.

A COTTAGE AND SIX ACRES OF LAND at Flushing, L. I., to let, furnished. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED.—Any party desirous of giving up housekeeping, and wishing to dispose of their furniture and lease of house, can find a cash customer, providing the terms and location are satisfactory, by addressing, with particulars, GRAY, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, near and accessible to New-York by rail or boat, at a moderate rent; would lease for one or three years. Address Box No. 5,649 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage a room, second story front preferred, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location west of Broadway, between 14th and 34th sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, S. W., Box No. 2,349 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady desire a large, comfortable room in some private family, with meals, in the neighborhood of Madison-av. and 29th-st.; respectable persons only need apply. Address, stating terms, J. G. P., Station G, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY FIND good board in a private family occupying a first-class house in Lexington-av. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman; a pleasant room with grate and gas, at No. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st., one dwelling from Columbia; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE adults in the vicinity of Fifth or Madison-avs., from the 10th or 20th inst.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,000 Post-office.

A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6;) family private. No. 34 West 29th-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The GENERAL OFFICES of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, including the offices of the Treasurer, Manager, Cashier, Superintendent, Transfer Clerk, and the Money Delivery Department, will be removed from No. 61 Hudson-st. to Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1.
The Freight Depot, for the reception and delivery of goods and packages of every description, will be continued at No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PERSONAL.

£200 REWARD TO THE PERSON that will give information of Miss MELETHA SUMMERVEALLE, daughter of E. D. Summervealle, Cake Hill, Barnet-st., London. The young lady is not of age; she left with two of her father's servants; if my daughter will appear all shall be forgiven, and you shall return in care of your affectionate father and kind friends, Miss Gutrey, Lady E. Wild, Montagu Wild, and the Right Hon. Earl of Stanford and Warrington. We shall receive you at the residence of Mr. D. Heall, Spring Valley, Rock County, N. Y.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No 4 State-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

30,000 pounds smoked BEEF HAMS, in sets, THOROUGHLY DRIED.

250,000 pounds first quality, THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

50,000 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The smoked beef hams, bacon and hams, to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacturing to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

300 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good side-branded flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

20,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

30,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

25,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¾ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Tea, Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half-sizes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard soap, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed; 15,000 pounds to be such as is generally used for washing hands.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full-head lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

15,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

20,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

30,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Tea, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

[No. 17.] Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Cincinnati, O., December 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for the immediate delivery of the following articles:
500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 5, Army Standard.
500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 6, Army Standard.
2,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 7, Army Standard.
3,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 8, Army Standard.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope: "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 11.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office.
November, 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Office of the Depot Quartermaster,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per cent. age will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows.
On Route No. 1......................$100,000
On Route No. 2......................200,000
On Route No. 3......................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 15.] Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Camp Colors, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post Guard Report Books, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Index Books, army standard.
Record Target Practice Books, army standard.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonab leis reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert [thename of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lampposts for the City of New-York.

For filling sunken lots in One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Office Army Clothing and Equipage, 12th and Girard sts., Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard. The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard. The Flies to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.

SHELTER TENTS, Army Standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.

All the above Tents and Flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis....................Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th December. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH....SATURDAY........Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW....SATURDAY........Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY........Dec. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander. Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 13..........COSTA RICA..............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..............SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000—FOR SALE—SPLENDID KNOB-turning shop, 5th-st.; old and fine shop; circular saws; turning machinery complete; splendid grocery and liquor store in Yonkers; best in that town; $12,000. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVENTY-FIVE tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $2,000, IN A very lucrative business; don't call unless you have means, and want business. No. 629 Broadway, second floor, back room.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years' lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST
GRAND MONTHLY CONCERT
OF THE
NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION
AND
CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
HALL OF THE UNION,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1864.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
See announcement in Thursday's *Times*.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7¼, precisely.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FIRST WEEK
of
HELLER'S
REMARKABLE SUCCESS,
CONTINUOUS PROSPERITY,
CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
and
HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
HELLER THE CONJUROR.
HELLER THE PIANIST.
HELLER THE FUNNICIST.
HELLER THE CONTRA-SPIRITUALIST.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY NIGHT!
HELLER'S PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S CONCERTINA PERFORMANCES
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.
Startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.
81 Cedar-st., New York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DR. H. A. BARROW'S UNPRECEDENTED success in treating disease is truly encouraging to those without hope of finding relief. Office No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage-place, New-York.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CONSULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst case of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Read what his wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, will do; skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. BOTANIC CORDIAL cures nervous debility, lucorrhœa, loss of virile power; $3 a pint. Book gratis.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVING disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see specimens of work. Teeth extracted without pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY,
(first time this season,) the favorite three-act Comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,
MASKS AND FACES.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Quin	Mr. G. Holland
Snarl	Mr. Young
Hunsdown	Mr. Browne
Soaper	Mr. Mac Intyre
Collander	Mr. Williamson
James Burdock	Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Miss Emma Le Brun
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington (first time)	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mabel Vane (first time)	Mrs. Jennings
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Olive	Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalina	Miss C. Maurice
Maid	Miss Green

THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, and RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—143d night of the great play, ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy has been some time in preparation, and will be produced
MONDAY, Dec. 12,
with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY!
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED.
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS
IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

A WORK OF ART.
THE TRIAL OF CHRIST BEFORE PILATE,
At VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM of Wax Figures, 600 Broadway. Open day and night; also Sundays.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS.
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR RODS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR-YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing
Phosphorescent Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT
OF LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We are here." We think so, Ever of those!

WOODROFF'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass steam-engines.

NEW STADT THEATRE—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMAN will appear, by special request of the press and public, in his great part of NARCISS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic included—qualifying young men for business. Terms, $10 to $20; ladies twenty writing lessons, $2. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED, TUTOR FOR family on Hudson; classical teacher for school near city; young man to assist in city school; classical teacher, New-England; one for Kentucky; public school teacher for New-Jersey; Episcopalian lady for English, French, and Music for family on the Hudson; lady for piano and vocal music, West; French lady for city; one for Philadelphia, and one for Canada. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS CONTINUALLY WANTED—For Eng., Fr., Ger., Ital., Book-keeping, Penmanship, Classics, Drawing, Painting and Music, to fill vacancies in the different States, or exchange Educational reports as to desirable openings. Address "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y."

A GERMAN LADY OF SUPERIOR qualifications, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, besides her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable city references. Address J. F., Box No. 2,668 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for College. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER, COMPETENT to instruct boys in the ordinary English branches. R. HOLDEN, Trinity School, No. 181 West 14th-st.

A GERMAN LADY, A THOROUGH TEACHER of music and languages, desires a few more pupils; best references. Address Miss FABER, Station D

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AMUSEMENTS TO BE DESIRED
BY 3 CLASSES:
OLD, MIDDLE-AGED, AND YOUNG.
3
MUSEUMS IN ONE.
3
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
3
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN,
WEIGHING ONE TON.
3
ENORMOUS GIANTS,
OVER TWENTY-FOUR FEET HIGH.
3
DWARFS,
(lacking one) EIGHTEEN POUNDS EACH.
A MENAGERIE OF LIVING CURIOSITIES,
OF 3 VARIETIES:
ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND REPTILES,
RARE SPECIMENS NOT TO BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
OF 3 GRADES:
CHIEFS, WARRIORS, AND SQUAWS.
JUST ADDED AND TO BE SEEN
IN THE 3 MAIN HALLS,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
FRENCH MOVING FIGURES,
consisting of Musicians, Birds, Ships, Mills, Railroads, Steamboats, Performing Monkeys, and a thousand other Mechanical Representations of Animated Nature.
3
ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING, AT 11,
the comic sketch of
HOLE IN THE WALL.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their Habits, Customs, War-Dances, &c.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 3.
The Sensational Nautical Domestic Drama,
in 3 Acts,
MARTIN, THE PRIVATEER.
EVENING AT 7½,
first time of the Romantic Play, from Mosenthal's "Deborah,"
in 3 Acts,
DEBORAH;
OR,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
TONY DENIER..........in..........COMIC DANCE
ALBINO BOY, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING CAPABARA, OTTERS, KANGAROO, LEARNED SEAL, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION 3 TIMES 10
or 30 CENTS.
Children under ten years of age,
3 TIMES. 5
or 15 CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
whose brilliant personations of
SOLON SHINGLE, JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
HENRY DOVE and DR. OLLAPOD,
have, within the past fourteen weeks of his memorable engagement been so many successive triumphs, will present for the first time here, on
MONDAY, Dec. 5, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Buckstone's delightful two act Comedy, from the French,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th and
☞ 90th night ☜
of glorious old
SOLON SHINGLE......in......PEOPLE'S LAWYER
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of city and suburban patrons, the performances, as now arranged, will close by 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
(Original of the Little Treasure.)
Comedy, in three acts, by M. BOURGEOIS.
LE MISANTHROPE ET L'AUVERGNAT, Vaudeville.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

LECTURES.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF
FIVE LECTURES
ON
PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10, 12, 17 and 19, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21,
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Each of the lectures will be illustrated by a series of BRILLIANT AND INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS, made on the largest scale.

Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, with reserved and numbered seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st; Jones' No. 843 Broadway; American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st., and at Dr. Colton's office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B. No reserved numbered seats will be sold at the door on the evening of the lectures.

LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS.

Rev. A. B. JACK, of Newburgh, will lecture on Robert Burns at Westminster Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURE.

Rev. CHANCELLOR S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., will lecture in Rev. Dr. BELL'S Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Curious Folks.*

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA—AT Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. BENJ. K. BROWN, Esq., of this city, having just returned, at the request of many friends, will lecture on *What he Saw and Heard There.* This lecture will be illustrated with three large drawings, representing: 1. Boring for oil; 2. The flowing well; 3. The pumping well, with interesting description of mode of working, &c. Tickets, 50 cents. May be procured of Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.; Wm. H. Arthur, No. 39 Nassau-st., and at the door. Commence at 7¾ precisely.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

On the morning of October 27, 1864, the safe of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan P. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.

BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Ten $500 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1864, due Feb. 5, 1876—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.

Two $300 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 197, 198.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 199.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1869—Nos. 367, 368, 369, 370.

Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1868—Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 268; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.

Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.

Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

ARMSTRONG & BAUCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, 3D INST., AT the L. I. R. R. Depot at Hunter's Point, a pocket-book containing one twenty, three tens or two tens, two fives and one two dollar bill, a physician's bill and some postage stamps and steel pens. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. B. HOBART, at Pier No. 12 N. R.

LOST.—NOV. 28, BETWEEN PRINCE AND 14TH-sts., an oval BLUE VELVET CASE, containing the picture of a lady; the finder will be rewarded by leaving same at No. 16 Dey-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 50 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Quarter commences from the day of entry.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 89 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. New classes forming.

COAL.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—WE ARE PREPARED to deliver first quality Wyoming coal at $10 50, furnace $10, from the yards No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th and foot of 14th-sts., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO NIGHT, POLIUTO.
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI in her unrivaled role of Paoline.
MASSIMILIANI in his celebrated character of Poliutus.
BELLINI in his great character of Severus.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8.
(Fifteenth Subscription Night.)
POLIUTO—POLIUTO—POLIUTO.
with an unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCHI,
MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI,
WEINLICH.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Thursday,)—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
FAUST—FAUST—FAUST.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, DON SEBASTIAN.
ON SATURDAY NEXT—GRAND MATINEE.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.
BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES PETERS, COMEDIAN,
Who was recently severely injured by being run over by a Third-av. car.

The elite of the dramatic profession in this city and Brooklyn have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN.

For the matinee Boucicault's popular comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
And in the evening the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL;
Each with a cast of unusual strength and rare excellence, forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF COMEDY TALENT
ever known in America.
Particulars will be duly announced.

Admission to Matinee..........$1 00
Proscenium Boxes..........12 00
Proscenium Boxes in the evening..........20 00
Box-office open Tuesday, Dec. 6.
TREASURER..........THEODORE MOSS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST,
with its new and brilliant costumes and scenery, increased chorus, orchestra and military band, and the very complete cast.

The sale of secured seats commences THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.
THIRD APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves. Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MR. HENRY COOK'S MR. HENRY COOK'S
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE.
LE PETITE GIORGA.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
The Great Horseback-Juggler, N. AUSTIN.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE'S
GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, DEC. 8,
The following eminent artists:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, and
Signor ABELLA, will assist
Mlle. BARNETCHE.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
including a reserved seat, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,
NO. 756 BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
now contains on exhibition, admission free, a valuable collection of Paintings, by Dusseldorf and other artists. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT NO. 726 BROADWAY.
CUMMINGS & JENNY'S.
A piano used but little very cheap.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A.—MR. J. EDWARDS HANER, THE FAVORITE PIANIST, Professor of Music in the Fifth-avenue College for Young Ladies, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has also resumed his lessons and instruction at his residence, No. 32 West Ninth-st. Those wishing lessons will please address or call after 12 o'clock.

PIANOS.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS OF latest style, by best city makers, cheap for cash. Also harmonium, harp, watches, paintings, &c. Goods of all kinds bought and sold for cash. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright, or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, by a family having no further use for it. Apply at No. 79 7th-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 487 Broome st.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ciencies, occasioned by an unexpected increase of military force, in the first place, and upon a rise of prices of material, invariably consequent upon military operations conducted upon a gigantic scale, even if the currency could be maintained in a sound and natural condition.

Secondly—The difficulty of fixing upon any policy not subject to the contingencies of the hour. It is, in the Secretary's judgment, not only difficult, but impossible to apply fixed rules to a condition of affairs constantly changing, or to meet contingencies which no human wisdom can foresee, by a steady application of general laws, especially in a Government, and with a people where public opinion is the controlling element, and that opinion is not under the direction of those who may happen to administer public affairs. Accordingly, it has been seen that the attempt to conduct financial operations on so immense a scale upon a specie basis soon proved impracticable. Resort to some other species of currency of a national character became unavoidable, as was unanswerably demonstrated by my predecessor in his report of December, 1862.

Fraught with danger, as Government paper has almost invariably proved, there was, under the circumstances, no other resource.

Of course the danger increases with enlarged demands upon the Treasury, growing out of increased expenditures, a rise of prices occasioned by an increase of taxation on articles of consumption, the withdrawal of labor from productive pursuits, accompanied by an aggravated demand for products and material incident to a state of war.

The problem to be solved is, how to mitigate the evil if it cannot be fully avoided. If loans can be negotiated at reasonable rates, and the Treasury can be kept in a condition to meet current demands, it is not difficult to restrain the circulation of Government paper within safe limits. But this, not always certain in a time of peace, though, with abundant resources, it always should be, is often found impossible when war upon a large scale and long continued has created distrust. Hence it has followed that, under the acts referred to, our bonds have assumed various forms to suit what was supposed to be the choice of lenders.

Our notes have shown a similar diversity of character. While it has been found impossible to avoid the necessity of using them to an extent which could not but aggravate the troubles incident to the necessities of our condition; yet, though forced to resort to the issue of paper for the time, the idea of a specie basis was not lost sight of, as the payment of interest on long loans in coin was amply secured; and though in several of the acts authorizing the issue of bonds at long periods, payment of the principal, at maturity, in coin, is not specifically provided, the omission, it is believed, was accidental, as there could have been no intention to make a distinction between the different classes of securities in this regard, it is respectfully recommended to remove all doubt upon this point by proper legislation. Although the wisdom of thus securing the payment of interest on bonds in coin has been questioned, and the pledge of the receipts from customs to be collected in coin for that purpose has perhaps facilitated the operations of those disposed to enhance the price of gold for speculative purposes, the Secretary is of the opinion that these measures were not only wise, but necessary at the time, and greatly aided in sustaining public credit.

The expenditures for the preceding fiscal year so slightly exceeded the estimates of the department, that at the last session of Congress, it was not considered necessary to increase the amount authorized to be borrowed by existing laws. Experience had shown, however, that some changes of form were advisable.

By an act approved March 3, 1864, authority was given to the Secretary to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, redeemable after any period not less than five years, and payable not more than forty years from date. At a subsequent period of the session, June 30, 1864, the authority conferred by the first section of the Act of March 3, 1863, was repealed, except so far as it affected an amount of seventy-five millions then advertised, and power was given to borrow five hundred millions of dollars in bonds redeemable after five years, and payable not more than forty years from date. By the second section of the same act, authority was conferred to issue in lieu of the same amount of bonds two hundred millions in Treasury notes, which might be made a legal-tender on their face value, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 3-10 per centum, payable in lawful money and convertible at the pleasure of the Secretary into bonds issued under the authority of said act.

The Secretary was further empowered to substitute for Treasury notes, issued under former acts, an equal amount of notes, such as were therein authorized.

A table is appended to this report, showing the amounts issued under the several acts hereinbefore referred to, to the beginning of the present fiscal year, from which it appears that by the laws in force on that day, the Secretary had authority to borrow on the credit of the United States the amounts following, viz.:

First—Under the Act of March 3, 1863, so much of $75,000,000 advertised previously to June 30, 1864, as had not been awarded to bidders, $32,459,700.

Second—Under the act of March 3, 1864, so much as had not been subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, viz: $127,603,520.

Third—Under the act of June 30, 1864, $400,000,000.

Fourth—Amount of Treasury Notes issued under former acts, which had been redeemed and canceled, and which the Secretary was authorized to replace by notes issued under the act of June 30, 1864, $62,191,400.

Total available resources under laws authorizing loans $622,254,625.

To this may be added the actual balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864, $18,842,588 71.

Total, $641,127,213 81.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures, estimated and actual, for the year ending June 30, 1863, will show how this balance in the Treasury is obtained, and the increase of the public debt during the year, viz:

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Customs	$72,562,018 42	$102,316,152 99
Lands	436,182 09	588,333 29
Miscellaneous	5,641,154 20	47,511,548 10
Direct tax	....	475,648 96
Internal Revenue	77,599,718 59	109,741,134 10
Total	$156,239,456 17	$210,632,717 44
Add balance, July 1, '63	5,329,044 21	5,329,044 21
Aggregate	$161,568,500 35	$265,961,761 65
Est. receipts from loans	594,000,000 00	618,114,884 92
Total	$755,568,500 35	$884,076,646 57

EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Fiscal Service	$34,267,811 52	$2,755,599 46
Pensions and Indians	7,840,314 81	7,517,930 97
War Department	885,479,511 11	690,791,842 97
Navy Department	112,790,186 60	85,733,292 77
Interest on Debt	59,165,136 38	53,635,421 69
Total	$1,099,731,960 42	$865,234,087 86
Deduct estimated	350,000,000 00	....
	$749,731,960 42	
Estimated Balance	5,826,539 83	$18,842,558 71

From actual receipts from loans	$618,114,884 92
Deduct balance on hand July 1, 1864	18,842,558 81
It shows the amount received from loans supplied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1864	599,272,326 21

The statement may be more intelligible in another form, as follows:

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year	$865,234,087 86
Deduct receipts from ordinary sources and balance from preceding year	265,961,761 65
Balance provided from loans applied to the service of the year	$599,272,326 21

The amount derived from loans specifically stated, is as follows:

Five-Twenty bonds, Act Feb. 25, 1862	$321,557,283 31
Fractional currency exceeding amount redeemed	2,702,421 25
Six per cent. bonds, Act July 11, 1861	30,565,875 45
Ten-Forty Bonds, Act March 3, 1864	7,337,800 00
Twenty Years' Six Per Cents, Act March 3, 1863	4,140,771 05
United States Notes, Act Feb. 25, 1862	43,859,821 46
One Year Six Per Cent. Notes, Act March 3, 1863	44,520,000 00
Two Year Five Per Cent. Notes, Act March 3, 1863	152,864,809 00
Three Year Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Notes	15,000,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness exceeding amount redeemed	4,098,758 35
Whole amount	$730,642,410 97
Of which amount there was applied to repayment of public debt	112,527,526 05
Which deducted, it leaves applicable to expenditures	$618,114,884 92
Deduct balance July 1, 1864	18,842,558 71
Balance applied to the service of the year	$599,272,326 21
The public debt, as stated by my predecessor in his report of Dec. 10, 1863, was	$1,098,793,131 37
To this amount should be added amounts paid into the Treasury previous to July 1, 1863, for which evidences of debt were subsequently issued	23,782,423 20
Amount of debt July 1, 1863	$1,122,575,604 57
Add amount of loans applied to actual expenditures as above, and balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864	618,114,884 92
It gives the amount of public debt July 1, 1864	$1,740,690,489 49

The very large comparative receipts from miscellaneous sources require explanation. They are accounted for as follows, viz:

From captured and abandoned property	$2,146,715 09
Premium on gold shipped from San Francisco to London	2,799,920 64
Sales of prizes due to captors	4,088,111 42
Internal and coastwise intercourse fees	5,809,287 20
Premium on sales of gold coin	16,498,975 49
Commutation money	12,451,896 13
All other sources	3,716,342 11
Total	$47,511,448 10

The Secretary is of the opinion that not over $25,000,000 can be safely calculated upon as likely to accrue from similar sources during the current year.

The item of "premium on gold shipped from San Francisco to London" may also require further explanation. In March, 1863, it became necessary to transmit a considerable amount of funds to London for a special purpose, for which an appropriation had been made by Congress; and it was thought advisable to deposit a certain amount of our securities with an eminent London Banker against which bills might be drawn. Five-twenty bonds to the amount of ten millions were accordingly placed in the hands of two distinguished citizens, to whose care the negotiation was committed. The negotiation failed and the ten millions were returned to the Treasury and disposed of. It was thought advisable that the amount of four millions should remain, and that exchange should be drawn against it and the bonds disposed of abroad, if a favorable market should be found. It appears, however, that very nearly this amount of issue is in excess of the five hundred and eleven millions authorized by existing loans, $510,756,900 having been disposed of, any bonds known as five-twenties remaining unsold. It is at least questionable whether by this clause, power is conferred to dispose of an amount beyond that fixed by existing laws. Additional legislation may remove that doubt, should Congress think it advisable—otherwise they may be canceled. Exchanges having been drawn, it became necessary to provide funds to meet the bills at maturity, which was accomplished by shipments of gold from California.

The expenditures for the current fiscal year were estimated in the last report of the Secretary as follows, viz.:

Estimated balance of former Appropriations	$350,000,000 00
For the Civil Service	27,973,194 81
For Pensions and Indians	9,631,303 73
For the War Department	536,204,127 77
For the Navy Department	142,618,785 40
For Interest on the Public Debt	85,387,677 15
Aggregate	$1,151,815,089 86
Deducting as likely to remain unexpended on the 30th of June, 1864	400,000,000 00
Leaving to be provided for	751,815,589 86
And the receipts from ordinary sources were estimated, in the aggregate, at	206,836,539 93
Leaving to be provided by loans	544,978,549 93

This estimate, like all all others of a similar character, was necessarily based on past experience with regard to unexpended balances and upon estimates from the different departments, which in a time of war must be liable to great uncertainty. Additional information enables me to state the probable expenditure with a nearer approach to accuracy. As corrected by including so much of the actual balance of former appropriations as is liable to be used during the year, those made at the last session of Congress, the additional amounts called for to meet probable deficiencies, and reducing the balance of unexpended appropriations at the end of the year, as from amounts expended during the first quarter would seem necessary, the estimate is as follows, viz.:

Actual unexpended balances as above	$380,387,050 23
For the War Department	625,945,741 65
For the Navy Department	110,047,459 56
For the Civil Service	21,796,572 50
For Pensions and Indians	6,590,689 12
Indefinite appropriations	9,152,007 11
Total	$1,153,918,920 57
Add interest on public debt	91,810,215 18
Total	$1,245,729,135 75
Add public debt matured and maturing during the year, viz:	
Certificates of Indebtedness	$160,729,000 00
Texas Debt	2,149,000 00
Loan of 1842	196,808 45
Treasury Notes under Act of March 2, 1861, and prior thereto	278,511 64
Total	$1,409,082,455 84

The amount of certificates outstanding on the 1st of November, 1864, was $238,593,000. This being a much larger amount than the market ought to bear, it would not be wise to calculate upon these securities as available for the service of the year beyond $75,000,000. The available probable resources for the current year may then be stated as follows:

From Customs	$70,272,091 96
From Lands	641,185 84
From Internal Revenue	249,562,859 92
From Miscellaneous Sources	24,020,171 44
From Direct Tax	16,079 86
From Certificates of Indebtedness	75,000,000 00
Total	$419,512,389 02
To this should be added probable unexpended balance June 30, 1864	$350,000,000 00
Balance of cash July 1, 1864	18,842,558 71
Total resources	$788,354,947 73
Which deducted from expenditures, leaves balance to be provided for by loans	$620,727,508 11
If, however, an additional sum of fifty millions should be realized as proposed by the Commissioner, from internal duties, the amount to be raised by loans would be	570,727,508 11
From this should be deducted the public debt redeemed	88,353,320 09
Leaving as increase of public debt at the close of the year*	482,374,188 02

Stated in the usual form, by taking the actual receipts and expenditures of the first quarter as a distinct basis of calculation, the result is the same, viz.:

For the first quarter of current year, ending Sept. 30, 1864, the actual receipts as shown by the books of the Treasury, were as follows:

From Customs	$19,271,091 96
From Lands	342,185 84
From Direct Tax	16,079 86
From Internal Revenue	46,562,859 92
From Miscellaneous sources	9,020,171 44
Total Receipts	$75,212,389 02
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1864	18,842,558 71
Receipts from all sources, excepting Loans	94,054,947 73

For the three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1865, the estimates are:

From Customs	$51,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	203,000,000 00
From Lands	30,000 00
From Miscellaneous sources	15,000,000 00
Total	$269,300,000 00
Total receipts from ordinary sources actual and estimated, with balance on hand July 1, 1864	$363,354,947 73

The expenditures the first quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864, were as follows:

Civil Service	$8,812,422 51
Pensions and Indians	4,935,179 31
War Department	286,200,288 52
Navy Department	33,292,916 49
Interest on Public Debt	19,921,054 48
Total, exclusive of principal of public debt	$353,061,861 31

For the three remaining quarters the estimated expenditures, based upon appropriations and estimated deficiencies, are:

For the Civil Service	$26,852,489 47
For Pensions and Indians	6,516,595 72
For War Department	677,479,384 39
For Navy Department	9,929,644 16
For Interest on Public Debt	71,889,160 70
Total of Expenditures, Actual and Estm'd	$1,245,729,135 75

These estimates include all unexpected appropriations from former years, and there may be deducted, as a probable unexpended balance at the close of the year, $350,000,000; leaving the total amount, actual and estimated, for the current year, $895,729,135 75.

Deducting from the total of expenditures, actual and estimated, there will remain $512,374,188 02.

If Congress should adopt the measures for increasing the internal revenue at an early day, the Secretary believes there may be added to the receipts from that source $50,000,000, which being deducted, there would remain to be provided $482,374,188 02.

The public debt, matured and maturing during the year, is, as before stated, $163,353,320 09. From this may be deducted, as likely to be provided for by new certificates of indebtedness, $75,000,000. Add this sum ($88,353,320 09) to the balance to be provided for the expenditures of the year, viz., $482,374,188 02, and it makes the whole amount to be provided from loans, $570,727,508 11. But as this would include so much of the existing public debt as would be redeemed, exceeding certificates issued within the year, viz., $88,353,320 09, this sum is to be deducted from the amount to be obtained by loans, viz., $570,727,508 11, showing the probable increase of the public debt during the year to be $482,374,188 02, which, added to $1,740,690,439 49, would make the public debt on July 1, 1865, $2,223,064,677 51, subject to such increase as may be occasioned should Congress not provide for additional revenue, or should the income from ordinary sources fall short of the estimates submitted.

Any estimate which may be made of the probable receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year must necessarily be liable to still greater uncertainty. This remark applies more particularly to expenditures, for while, if existing laws remain unchanged, the amount of revenue may be calculated with reasonable certainty, it is impossible to anticipate what the exigencies of war may require. On the one hand, this may call for increased effort, and on the other it may be confidently hoped that the great struggle is near its termination, and that, consequently, the estimate now submitted will prove far beyond the wants of the year. While any doubt remains, however, it would be unsafe to assume any other basis of calculation than one predicated upon the existing state of affairs. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$70,000,000
Internal duties	300,000,000
Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	25,000,000
Aggregate	$396,000,000
The expenditures are estimated as follows:	
Balance of unexpended appropriations	$350,000,000
For the civil service	33,082,097
Pensions and Indians	14,196,050
The War Department	531,758,191
Navy Department	112,219,668
Interest on public debt	127,000,000
Aggregate	$1,168,256,005
But from this aggregate there may be deducted as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the year	350,000,000
Total	$818,256,005

Deduct estimated receipts from ordinary sources, $396,000, there will remain to be provided for by loans $422,256,005. To this should be added for redemption of excess of certificates of indebtedness $47,365,000, making the whole amount to be provided for by loans $469,621,005. Assuming the correctness of these estimates, the whole debt on the first day of July, 1866, would be found by adding the foregoing amount of $422,256,005 to the estimated debt on July 1, 1865, $2,223,064,677, giving $2,645,320,682 as the amount of the debt at the close of the next fiscal year.

This calculation is made on the same basis of receipts as that assumed for the current year. It is quite probable, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that $300,000,000 may be received in another year from that source, without the additional legislation suggested by him. Should this supposition be verified, and the new taxes proposed for this year be laid and continued, an additional fifty millions might be expected from internal revenue. The Secretary has, however, thought it wiser to name $300,000,000, as all that would probably be realized.

It will be observed that the actual receipts from ordinary sources for the last fiscal year varied materially from the estimates, particularly from customs and internal revenue. This variation is imputable, in great part, to the legislation of Congress at its last session, increasing largely the rates of duty on foreign and domestic articles. It is apprehended, however, that similar results will not follow for the residue of the present year in both these particulars.

The increase of duties on imports under the act of June 30, 1864, has already had the effect to decrease importations to a considerable extent, and the same effect will be likely continue. So that estimating the receipts of the three remaining quarters by those of the first in the light of former experience, it will not be safe to calculate upon revenue from customs much exceeding $70,000,000 for the current year. In the judgment of the Secretary this disadvantage in a financial point of view is more than counterbalanced by the stimulus afforded to domestic industry and the consequent increased revenue from that source.

From internal revenue a different and far more favorable result may be anticipated. It will be noticed that instead of $77,599,703 59, there was received from this source in the past year $108,260,320 57, under the same law which in ten months of the preceding year yielded only $37,640,787 95. The new law, which went into operation on the 1st of July last, largely increasing these duties, although it will probably fail to produce the amount of revenue hoped for, may, if not materially changed, together with the special income tax imposed by the joint resolution of July 2, 1864, be safely estimated to produce the sum of $25,000,000, should the business of the country be ordinarily prosperous. The same causes which, under preceding laws, produced so large an increase in the second year, would be likely to have a similar effect, to some extent, under the new law, so that at least the amount of $25,000,000 may be expected from it in another year without the aid of a special income tax.

But this amount is not, and ought not to be, satisfactory. Three hundred millions at least should be realized from internal duties. It is for Congress to select the sources and devise the modes in which this most desirable result can be obtained, and the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is referred to for his views on this important point, as well as for many valuable suggestions having reference to the same general subject.

The Secretary will venture, with great deference, to remark, that in his judgment a commission, properly constituted for the purpose, of inquiring as to profitable sources of revenue, and devising improvements in the modes of its collection, might, in a country of such varied production, and among a people of such diverse industrial pursuit, elicit much information which would materially assist the deliberations of Congress and lighten its labors upon a subject so new to legislative experience on this continent. As, however, a resolution pointing to this end did not meet the approval of Congress at its last session, the Secretary did not feel authorized to institute an inquiry through such instrumentality, and he has been unable to adopt other effective measures for the same purpose. After much reflection and a careful revision of his opinions heretofore expressed in another place—to which under the circumstances he may be pardoned for referring—the Secretary feels obliged to say that he sees no other resource for raising the additional revenue so necessary to the national credit than those pointed out by the commissioner. He is aware of the great difficulties attending the collection of the duties proposed, and feels all the force of the objections heretofore made in their imposition. He nevertheless believes that a tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, if it can be enforced, is the only mode by which a duty on the article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate amount of revenue can be obtained from it. He believes also that although a tax on sales would probably fail of collection to some extent, yet, by applying to it stringent rules, requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account, it might become a very large and important item of revenue.

The Secretary would further suggest whether the income tax should not be collected upon all, without exemption, as the law, as it is, opens the door to innumerable frauds; and, in a young and growing country, the vast majority of incomes are small, while all participate alike in the blessings of good government. The adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon incomes as they rise in amount, though unequal in one sense, cannot be considered oppressive or unjust, inasmuch as the ability to pay increases in much more than arithmetical proportions as the amount of increase of income exceeds the limit of reasonable necessity. From the results of experience, as well as from all the information received, the Secretary is well convinced that much revenue was not collected through an imperfect execution of the law, and more through a fraudulent evasion of its provisions. Time and effort will, it is hoped, remedy these evils in a great degree, and the confident expectations of those who framed it be realized. In the meantime no effort should be spared to perfect it, as far as possible, and no experiment to increase its efficiency, of which there is a reasonable hope of success, should be left untried.

In connection with the subject of increased taxation and the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, the Secretary cannot but call attention of Congress to our public domain, and more especially to that portion of it abounding in the precious and other metals, which, by the policy of the Government, has been reserved to the nation. He can add little, however, on these points to what has been heretofore so ably set forth by his predecessor. The agricultural region has, through the operation of the Homestead Law, almost ceased to afford a direct revenue. Whatever might be the opinions of the Secretary as to the good effects of this law, either in a State or national point of view, it is not probable that any expression of those opinions would tend to effect any material change or modifications. Possibly, had the struggle in which the nation is now engaged been foreseen or even apprehended, Congress might have deemed it prudent not to adopt a system which renders so large a portion of the public domain unavailable as a basis of credit, either by way of pledge of its proceeds or an appropriation of these proceeds permanently to the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt. In either aspect that domain might have been made to render material aid; but it may still fairly be questioned whether and to what extent such aid has not been afforded by the inducements offered to an immigration which is daily augmenting the resources and power of the Republic. With regard to its mineral lands the question is freed from this embarrassment. These are still the property of the nation, and may be disposed of as Congress shall determine. That they should yield a revenue to the owner independent of the collateral advantages derived from individual enterprise in extracting the precious metals would seem to admit of no dispute. On the one hand it may be said that to sell them absolutely is to part with an unequalled and inexhaustible source of wealth and power, the control of which should always remain in the hands of the Government. On the other, that all attempts hitherto to realize any considerable amount of revenue from any system of rents has proved unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that Congress may be able to devise some mode by which these lands may be made available to an extent in some just measure proportionate to their yearly production. The question is one involving a knowledge of the subject which the Secretary does not now possess, and requiring an amount of study and reflection which thus far he has been unable to bestow. The attention of Congress is invited to a paper on that subject, prepared by direction of the Secretary which accompanies this report, and will repay an attentive perusal.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provides that the coin received for duties on imports shall, after paying interest on bonds and notes, be appropriated to the purchase of one per centum of the public debt, to be set apart with its accruing interest as a sinking fund, as the Secretary might, from time to time, direct. All experience has proved that in a time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed receipts from ordinary sources, and large sums are borrowed in each year, the attempt to establish a sinking fund invariably fails. It is, in fact, simply borrowing to lend again. For this reason, no attempt to carry out this provision has yet been made. As the time is approaching, however, when the present unnatural condition of affairs may be expected to terminate, it is well to consider whether some legislation, postponing for a time the operation of the provision referred to, and designating a board of officers as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under proper regulations, may not be advisable—their duties to commence at such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. Such legislation should at least show that the provision for a Sinking Fund is not intended to remain a dead letter upon the statute book. When peace shall return, and with it the power to render that provision effective, should any further aid be necessary, the Secretary would respectfully suggest whether such income as may be received from the public domain, from sale or in the shape of rents and royalty, may not be beneficially appropriated to the same purpose. From preceding statements, it appears that, exclusive of the receipts from ordinary sources, the amounts following are to be provided for, viz.: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, $570,727,508 11; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $469,621,005 17—total, $1,040,318,513 28. Deduct amount now authorized and balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864, $560,063,188 02, it leaves a balance to be provided for by additional legislation of $480,285,325 26. It will be observed that this balance is predicated upon contingencies which may not occur, and calculations which may prove deceptive. It would be unsafe, therefore, to limit so closely the provisions to be made by Congress for meeting the expenditures of this and the succeeding years. To raise a large portion of the amount necessary to meet these authorized expenditures, it is obvious that recourse was to be had to loans which have been already in part negotiated. The necessities of former years have led to many expedients, as it is apparent from the diversity of forms which our securities present. As the debt increases from year to year, borrowing becomes more difficult. Embarrassed as the country is with two systems of banking, and obstructed as the Government is by a currency wholly beyond its control, it is manifest that to push its own circulation far, if at all beyond its present limit, could only be justified by absolute necessity. To thrust our securities upon the market in such amounts as it is not able to bear, and to retain no check upon stock-jobbing combinations, must exercise a disastrous effect upon public credit, and operate injuriously upon large numbers who have heretofore invested their means liberally and confidingly in Government issues. The Secretary is not unmindful that in the opinion of many persons conversant with financial matters, a recourse should be had to foreign markets, and in two acts of Congress, one of which is still in force, authority has been given to negotiate a foreign loan. This, if practicable at all, on terms which the Secretary could feel justified in accepting, would, in his opinion, at the present time and under existing laws, be so inconsiderable in amount that its effects would be merely temporary, and would afford an alleviation rather than a relief. Our bonds have already, to a considerable amount, been sought for abroad, and to that extent the home market has been relieved and strengthened. Communication with Europe is now so easy and regular, intelligence is transmitted so rapidly, business facilities are so abundant, that foreign markets are almost at our own doors, and a demand abroad is felt almost at the moment and supplied without injurious delay. To effect a foreign loan would not, as it seems to the Secretary, add much if at all to the whole amount of sales unless stimulated by efforts and inducements which our financial condition has not as yet called for, and though a certain advantage might be gained in the power to control in some degree the foreign exchange by the deposit of a large sum to be drawn against as occasion might require, the possible benefit thence to be derived has not seemed sufficient to counterbalance other and opposing considerations. The nation has been able thus far to conduct domestic war of unparalleled magnitude and cost without appealing for aid to any foreign people. It was chosen to demonstrate its power to put down insurrection by its own strength, and furnish no pretence for doubt of its entire ability to do so, either to domestic or foreign foe. The people of the United States have felt a just pride in their position before the world. In the judgment of the Secretary, it may well be doubted whether the national credit abroad has not been strengthened and sustained by the fact that foreign investments in our securities have not been sought by us, and whether we have not found a pecuniary advantage in self-reliance; but however this may be, it seemed to the Secretary that even if inclined to attempt the negotiation of a foreign loan, the time was unpropitious, and the difficulties attending such a negotiation, while exchange was subject to rapid and violent fluctuations upon any safe terms appeared almost insurmountable. Whatever risk was to be incurred must necessarily fall upon the Government. He thought it wiser, therefore, to wait until events should have more fully demonstrated the inevitably favorable result of the contest in which the nation is engaged, which time, he believes, to be near at hand, rather than venture upon an experiment which, if successful, could afford but temporary relief, and a failure, in which might be attended with evils of a very serious character. Believing the country can, if it will, sustain for a long time to come any burden which the war is likely to impose, the Secretary has deferred an undertaking which seemed to him so doubtful of success and so questionable in its results. It may be added to these considerations that to have the interest on our public debt payable at home, and to our own rather than to a foreign people, are advantages the value and importance of which, can hardly be too highly estimated.

The whole amount of national circulation not bearing interest, exclusive of fractional currency and of notes issued by National Banks, is limited to $400,000,000, subject to slight occasional increase from the fifty millions held in reserve for the payment of temporary deposits. Of five per cent. interest-bearing notes, there were outstanding on the 1st of November last, $120,519,110. To a considerable extent, these notes have been, and will continue to be, used as currency. Those with coupons have been found particularly objectionable. As though withdrawn to a certain extent, while the interest was maturing, they are liable to be periodically rushed upon the market. In consideration of this feature, a large amount—viz.: about ninety millions of the original issue of $150,000,000 of these coupon notes—have been withdrawn and destroyed, and their places occupied by notes payable in three years bearing interest at six per centum, compounded semi-annually. This believed to be the best form of interest bearing legal tender notes, as being more likely to be withdrawn and held until maturity as an investment. Of these $15,000,000 in amount were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and about $90,000,000 under the act of June 30, 1864. The total amount of interest-bearing notes outstanding on the 22d of November last was $210,222,870. What proportion of these may be considered as an addition to the circulation I am unable to determine. To that extent, whatever it may be, they contribute to the amount of the currency, and thus in some degree occasion, and in a still greater degree sustain, an increase of the prices and depress values.

The amount of bills issued to the national banks, as appears from the books of the Comptroller of the Currency, was up to the 22d of November inclusive, $65,160,210. As these banks have absorbed capital which might otherwise have been invested in State corporate institutions, and in many instances have taken the place of those institutions by conversion, these issues cannot be regarded as so much addition to the body of currency. The returns on file at the department show that the whole circulation of the State banks on the 1st of January, 1864, was $169,926,129, while the whole circulation of such banks for the month of July, 1864, returned to the Internal Revenue Bureau, and which embraced, with a few trifling exceptions, all of these institutions outside of the rebellious States, was only $126,196,666 72. The diminution is $43,729,522 28, which deducted from $65,160,210, leaves $21,436,687 72 as the amount of increase to November 22, 1864.

On the supposition that the circulation of State banks has not been enlarged since July, the subsequent returns, though incomplete, would tend rather to show a diminution since that date. Arguing from the fact that the notes of State banks have almost ceased to be current in some of the Northwestern States, it may be doubted whether, under the limitations of the law authorizing National Banks, the establishment of these institutions has not had the effect rather to limit than to increase the whole amount of circulation. It is observable that, notwithstanding the apparently large circulation of paper money issued under the authority of the various acts of Congress, before enumerated, its scarcity in the market has occasioned no slight embarrassment in the negotiation of loans. This can be accounted for only upon the supposition that large amounts are carefully held by the people, thereby exhibiting their confidence in its character and value, and that the impetus given to trade of every description by the large and increasing wants of Government, require a largely increased amount of the circulating medium. A rise of prices tends proportionately in the same direction. Believing, however, that with the large addition made to the volume of currency by State banks, through their various forms of credit, the whole amount far exceeded the limit of necessity, it was with extreme reluctance that the Secretary felt himself compelled to replace the five per cent. coupon notes, which had been withdrawn, by an issue of six per cent. compound interest notes, under the Act of June 30, 1864, and even to exceed that amount to a small extent. But the necessity of the hour left him no choice, and he will now proceed to state the condition of financial affairs, which, in his judgment, rendered such action imperative. On assuming office upon the 5th day of July last, the Secretary found his condition peculiarly embarrassing. The cash balance in the Treasury was, on the 1st of July, as before stated, $18,842,508 71; the unpaid requisitions on the 5th were $71,814,000; the amount of certificates of indebtedness outstanding was $161,796,000. The daily expenditures could not be calculated at less than $2,250,000. The larger portion of unpaid requisitions was for pay to the army, and the Secretary was obliged to look forward to an increase from the same quarter of over fifty millions on the 1st of September. Thus situated he could not avoid scrutinizing, with some anxiety, his probable means of meeting these most pressing claims upon the Treasury, and also providing for the additional daily expenditures. He could look nowhere but to the receipts from ordinary sources, and to the power to borrow money under existing laws. From customs he could expect no substantial aid, and the returns for the first quarter of the current year will show that, beyond the revenue pledged to pay the interest upon bonds issued, and to be issued during the year, comparatively little assistance could be derived from this source.

With regard to internal revenue, the Secretary felt more encouraged. Congress had wisely provided for a large increase of internal duties by a law which went into operation on the 1st day of July. Under former laws the amount received had been steadily increasing during the three preceding months, and in the month of June had reached very nearly fifteen millions of dollars. The Secretary confidently hoped that for July and the succeeding months it would reach, if it did not exceed, the daily average of three quarters of a million; but this hope, if realized, would still leave him with a very large deficiency, to meet which, in part, he might issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors. It was desirable, however, to avoid, could other means be found, increasing the amount of these securities. He might have recourse to the power conferred by the act of June 30, 1864, to put an additional two hundred millions of legal-tender notes upon the market, and even increase that amount by some sixty millions in substitution for five per cents issued under the act of March 3, 1863, which had been destroyed or were ready to be destroyed. Flushed as the money market was with circulation sufficiently at least to meet the necessity of business, he was anxious, if possible, to avoid so doubtful an expedient. The prospect of negotiating a loan in the ordinary way was by no means flattering, so the notice for a loan of thirty-three millions advertised on the 23d of June had been withdrawn on the 2d of July, the Secretary having reason to believe that such loan would not be taken on terms which it would be for the interest of the Government to accept. Under these circumstances, the Secretary thought it advisable, in order to meet growing emergencies, to borrow upon bonds or notes, and authorized by the various acts referred to, $50,000,000 of the banks in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and met the representatives of a large number of these institutions in New-York, for the purpose of effecting that object. The result proved, however, that, notwithstanding a professed, and, as the Secretary was convinced, a real desire to aid the Government, these institutions were not able to furnish the assistance required upon the terms which, under existing provisions of law, the Secretary felt authorized to accept. He had no other alternative than to issue legal-tender notes to a very large amount, or again to advertise for a loan, and he had no hesitation as to what course should be adopted. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, he issued proposals for a national loan under the act of June 30, 1864, upon notes payable in three years, with semi-annual interest at 7 3-10 per centum per annum, in lawful money. He incurred a considerable expense in advertising this loan, believing that it should be as widely diffused and as generally understood as possible, and offered liberal inducements to stimulate the efforts of corporations and individuals to dispose of the notes. His success, though not what be hoped for or contemplated, has been such as not to diminish his confidence in the disposition and ability of the people to relieve the wants of their Government. A serious obstacle to greater success has been, the Secretary believes, the amount of other desirable national securities pressing upon the market and presenting more favorable opportunities for investment. Failing to raise the means required in the ordinary mode, and urged by the conviction that the large amount of suspended requisitions—swollen to more than $130,000,000—should be reduced, the Secretary resolved to use all the means at his command to pay so much at least as was due to our brave soldiers, who were suffering from the long delay in satisfying their just claims, but still continuing to serve their country with unflinching courage and uncomplaining devotion. To effect this object he was compelled to replace the whole amount of five per cent notes which had been canceled, amounting in the whole to more than eighty millions of dollars, and even slightly to exceed that sum. More fully to accomplish his purpose, the Secretary resolved to avail himself of the wish expressed by many officers and soldiers, through the paymasters, to offer, to such as desired to receive them, seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find that these notes were readily taken in payment to a large amount, our gallant soldiers in many instances not only receiving them with alacrity, but expressed their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the Government. The whole amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded $20,000,000, and the Secretary has great satisfaction in stating his belief that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the Treasury, but proved a benefit to the recipients, in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families. To meet other pressing demands the Secretary again offered to public competition bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1863, amounting to about $32,000,000. This offer was most favorably received, the bids reaching nearly $70,000,000, and the whole amount offered being taken at a premium of 4 per centum and upward, the Treasury receiving, premium included, the sum of $33,179,614 33.

Subsequently, on the 1st of October, the Secretary advertised for another loan of forty millions upon five-twenty bonds, issued under the act of June 30, 1864. At the time of this offer the money market was in a feverish condition, arising from violent fluctuations in gold and other causes, and serious doubts were entertained whether acceptable offers would be made. Under these circumstances, and with the hope of affecting favorably the market price of certificates of indebtedness, which had become somewhat depressed by the large amount to which the issue had been necessarily increased, the Secretary decided to receive one-fourth of the subscription in these securities. The result was that, notwithstanding the anticipated failure of this loan, bids were received amounting to nearly $60,000,000, and the whole amount offered was taken at a rate above par, and averaging to the Government a fraction less than one per centum. These negotiations have afforded satisfactory evidences not only of the ability of the people to furnish, at a short notice, such sums as may be required, but of the entire confidence felt in the national securities. After nearly four years of a most expensive and wasting war, the means to continue it seem apparently undiminished, while the determination to prosecute it with vigor to the end is unabated.

In some particulars the Secretary has found himself embarrassed by the restrictive provisions of the act of July 2, 1864, and he will therefore, at an early day, suggest such modification as he considers necessary. In his judgment, a wide discretion should be intrusted to the officer charged with the duty of negotiating loans, in order that he may be enabled to avoid unexpected difficulties occasioned by, possibly, conditions of the money market. This delicate and responsible duty must necessarily be intrusted to somebody, and the people can have no other reliable security for faithfulness in its discharge than may be found in the established character of the individual charged with so important a trust, whoever he may be. The discretion thus confided should, in the opinion of the Secretary, include the power of increasing the currency. To no individual would any considerable addition to the circulation, in any form, be more objectionable than to the present Head of the Treasury Department, and no one would resort to such a measure, when the circulation was adequate to the wants of business, with more reluctance. Nor does he believe that a patriotic people, struggling for national existence and possessed of ample means, would compel him to adopt a measure so fraught with injurious consequences, as an issue of paper money beyond the limit so prescribed. The question, however, would be one for that people to decide. They have pronounced for a continuance of the war, until its great objects shall have been accomplished, in unmistakable terms. It is for them further to determine whether the necessary means shall be furnished by way of loan, and the circulation be restrained within safe limits; or, whether they will prefer to indorse the evils of exorbitant prices, with a loss of credit in the present, and a debt of needless magnitude entailed upon the future. Their financial officer can only submit to their decision, and act as the necessities of the occasion may demand. But the Secretary confidently believes that, judging from past events, and recent demonstrations, there can be little question what the public voice will be upon a question so vital.

It is the province of Congress, to indicate and determine upon the terms which may be offered to those who are invited to invest their means in Government securities; and it would be both wise and prudent to make those terms sufficiently liberal. If our public debt must necessarily be large, and require a long course of years for its liquidation, its wide diffusion is most desirable. Such advantages should be offered as will induce all who have anything to spare beyond the amount required for their own support or use, to invest that surplus, or a portion of it, in the national securities. These advantages can only be found in an increased rate of interest, an exemption from public burdens, and security of possession. What limit should be fixed in either of these particulars it is for the practical experience and wisdom of Congress to ascertain and determine.

The experience of the past few months cannot have failed to convince the most careful observer that whatever may be the effect of a redundant circulation upon the price of coin, other causes have exercised a greater and more deleterious influence. In the course of a few days the price of this article rose from about $1 50 to $2 85 in paper for one dollar in specie, and subsequently fell in a short period to $1 87, and then rose as rapidly to $2 50, and all without any assignable cause traceable to an increase or decrease in the circulation of paper money, or an expansion or contraction of credit, or other similar influence on the market tending to occasion a fluctuation so violent. It is quite apparent that the solution of the problem may be found in the unpatriotic and criminal efforts of speculators and probably of secret enemies to raise the price of coin, regardless of the injury inflicted upon the country, or desirable to inflict upon it. All such attempts should be indignantly frowned upon by a patriotic community, and the efforts of all good citizens invoked to counteract such nefarious schemes. A law providing for the exemplary punishment of combinations for such a purpose might tend to vindicate, if it could not protect the public rights in this regard, and should be, so far as possible, rigidly enforced.

But whatever success might attend any effort to check any speculation in coin, or to counteract its injurious effect, it is still obvious that so long as there remains a large and increasing necessity for its use, and a limited supply, it will command a price commensurate with the necessity and the difficulty of obtaining it. This necessity arises from the demand for foreign exchange, for customs duties, and to pay the interest on the public debt. The matter of foreign exchange I do not propose to discuss. The demand for duties on imports, and that to pay the interest on a large portion of the public debt, are so far identical that one is dependent upon the other. The laws authorizing the issue of bonds bearing interest in coin specifically pledged the revenue from customs to the payment of that interest, and provided for the collection of those duties in the same currency. In the opinion of the Secretary, that pledge should not be violated; a departure from it could only be vindicated by one of those stale necessities which justify a nation in temporarily postponing its obligations in order to preserve the power to discharge them at a future day. When the pledge was given, no one anticipated a possible continuance of the war for such a length of time as would involve the increase of the public debt to the point it has already attained, or the possible payment of interest in coin to an amount beyond the ability of duties on imports to supply. It will be noticed, however, that our annual coin interest now exceeds $56,000,000. Should the additional amount required for the expenditures of the present fiscal year be raised upon bonds bearing interest in coin, and the revenue from customs not exceed the estimate predicted upon the receipts of the first quarter, it is quite manifest that resort must soon be had to some other source of supply, or recourse must be had to the emission of securities of a different character. It could not be expected that such securities would stand on a level with those, the interest upon which is payable in coin unless an increased value should be given them by a higher rate of interest, or their payment should be secured by a specific lien upon revenue. In view of the serious consideration presented by this question, whether, as affecting the market value of coin, or the ability of the Government to meet its specific interest, should the war continue, from the revenue now specifically appropriated to that purpose, the Secretary is forced to the conclusion that we should in the future rely, for the most part, upon

* NOTE.—In addition to the liabilities before stated, it may be mentioned that the seven-thirty notes, now called the issue of 1861, and the one-year five per cent. legal-tenders, amounting to $43,585,000, also become payable during the current year. The conversion of the former being provided for, however, by the act of August, 1861, and the latter by a power of substitution, under the act of June 30, 1864, they have been excluded from this estimate. The amount of seven-thirty notes redeemed in money to Nov. 1, 1864, is only $63,500, charged to current expenditure, while the whole amount converted to that date is $125,864,900.

(Continued on the Fourth Page.)

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 12 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 44 | Gov. Island.. 2 33 | Hell Gate.. 3 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland.

Ships Perseverance, Robertson, Leghorn, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; George, (Brem.,) Mehren, Rangoon, Garreils & Meyer; Australia, Towart, Philadelphia, Williams & Guion; Belle Wood, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Victorine, Ewell, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; M. H. Wall, Castner, Key West, Benner & Brown; Ocean Home, (Br.,) Wilder, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig B. Young, ——, Boston, E. H. Kreemer.

Schooners Ajmeer, (Br.,) Mills, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolf; Arctic, (Br.,) Johnston, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Orion, Matthews, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Mountain Home, Elmendorf, Norfolk, J. B. Chase; Vicksburgh, Haskell, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 28, with passengers, mails and treasure to D. B. Allen. Dec. 3, 1 P. M., signalized brig Arabella, ashore on Maraguana Reef, N. W. end of Maraguana Island, her spars all standing, yards aloft; vessel standing nearly upright. Saw wrecking schooners at anchor near the brig. She could not be got off. The crew were on shore in tents.

U. S. steam transport California, Godfrey, Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 30, via Folly Island Dec. 3, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 5th inst., 11 A. M., lat. 37 15, lon. —, passed a wreck sunk in 15 fathoms water, supposed to be a schooner.

Steamer Petrel, Howard, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Ship James L. Bogert, (of Liverpool,) Shillaber, Liverpool, via Newport, Eng., 33 ds., with salt and iron to Trask & Dearborn. Was 23 ds. to the Banks; since had fine pleasant weather. Nov. 16, in a gale from the westward, started cutwater and shifted cargo.

Ship Merchant, (of Providence,) Sprague, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Glace Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 41 43, lon. 69 46, had a heavy gale from N. N. W. to N. W., split sails, etc.

Bark Persia, Holm, Cronstadt 46 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Bark Ella Adele, (Br.,) Brown, Ragged Island 13 ds., with salt to Willett Rowe.

Brig John Freeman, Crowell, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Irene, (of Prince Edward Island,) Gow, Summerside, P. E. I., 11 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Sailed.

Steamers Dudley Buck, Cuyahoga, Rebecca Clyde.
Barks Atlanta, Fanny Earl.
Schooners Mary Mankin, Ney, Francis Burdett, S. D. Cowpertwaite.

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To capitalists the above Companies offer the best investments now on the market.
Prospectus and full particulars can be had at my office.
I have always on hand the best dividend-paying and desirable stocks as are most sought for in this market; some paying as high as eight and ten per cent. per month.

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Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,
who is famed for selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Fish, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, cheaper than any other dealer in the city, has reduced the prices of all his goods for the holidays, so that everybody can now get bargains. Just received, 1,000 assorted packages Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, from ¼ to a barrel.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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